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Monday, September 20, 1982

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Bodies of Palestinians lie among rubble in the Sabra refugee camp in Beirut yesterday. (UPI telephoto)

Hundreds brutally massacred in W. Beirut refugee camps

BEIRUT (AP). — Scores of bodies of men, women and children, most of them apparently shot in the head or back, were found inside the Sabra and Shatilla Palestinian refugee camps of West Beirut Saturday, and residents said they were killed by Christian militia forces.

Reporters said the number of bodies, littering the streets and seen inside the houses of the Palestinian shanty towns, may number in the hundreds. Correspondents reported seeing what appeared to be entire families shot to death inside their homes, and said it appeared men had been lined up against walls and shot, execution-style.

UN observers said yesterday that 1,000 Phalange militiamen had been seen near the airport area on Friday morning, when the massacre occurred. Their position indicated they came through Israeli lines at the airport, it was reported.

Israeli officers outside the camps maintained the killings had been done by the Phalangists, not the men of Israeli-backed Major Sa'ad Haddad. They said Israeli soldiers even shot one of Haddad's men who tried to go into the camps.

The Israeli officers admitted they allowed the Phalange militiamen to go into the camps but made clear the Phalangists were only to pick up weapons and fend off armed resistance. The officers said shooting was heard in the camps Friday but it was thought to be from armed resistance. It was not until Saturday morning that they realized a massacre occurred, the Israelis said.

The positioning of bodies in houses and against walls with bullet holes dug into the plaster behind them, made clear the victims did not die fighting.

Associated Press Reporter G.G. Labelle wrote on Saturday: "The first two bodies were distinguishable as those of human beings. They lay next to each other on the dusty main street of the Sabra Palestinian refugee camp."

"But then the bodies lay in piles."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Election of Amin Jemayel now likely

By DAVID BERNSTEIN
Post Middle East Affairs Reporter and agencies

This weekend's massacre of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon has had a dramatic effect on the Lebanese political scene, placing Amin Jemayel, brother of the late Phalange leader Bashir Jemayel, in an unexpectedly strong position to become Lebanon's next president later this week.

Lebanon's entire Moslem establishment — including Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan; former prime minister and Moslem elder statesman Sa'eb Salam; and Lebanon's Grand Mufti, Sheikh Hassan Khaled, all of whom called for the boycott of last month's election — are reported to have endorsed Amin's candidacy.

This now virtually assures a quorum when parliament is recalled, apparently tomorrow, to choose its candidate, and will also probably counterbalance the votes Jemayel was expected to concede to his two rivals in the election — the octogenarian leader of the overall Christian Lebanese Front, Camille Chamoun, and the moderate leader of Lebanon's National Bloc movement, Raymond Edde.

The Moslem move must place in some question the assumption that it was in fact the forces of Jemayel's Phalange Party that carried out the massacre to avenge his brother's death in last Tuesday's explosion. It is extremely unlikely that these staunch allies of the PLO would throw their weight behind the candidate of a party they believe responsible for the slaying of hundreds of innocent Palestinians.

The Phalange has itself denied all responsibility for the massacre, and both Wazzan and Salam are reported to have confirmed that they believe this to be the case.

Eyewitnesses in the camps themselves are reported to have said, however, that Phalange militiamen as well as members of Major Sa'ad Haddad's Israeli-backed South Lebanese militia were involved in the slaughter.

If Amin Jemayel is elected with massive Moslem support, as now seems a distinct possibility, the stage could be set for the emergence of a united Lebanon that will stress its Arab character and will be looking to Syria rather than to Israel — as it had been hoped the late Bashir Jemayel would do.

Amin Jemayel is known to have close ties with the Syrians — who, significantly, did not blame the Phalange for the weekend massacre — and to be decidedly cool on the question of relations with Israel.

Cabinet debates camp killings, U.S. demand to quit W. Beirut

Outraged Reagan plans response to slaughter

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — An outraged President Ronald Reagan yesterday met with his top advisers to determine America's next steps in responding to the mass murder of Palestinians in Lebanon.

Even while those meetings were underway, however, Israel was coming under widespread condemnation for being at least indirectly responsible for the weekend massacre, which shocked the U.S. capital.

U.S. officials said there was strong evidence that Israel had permitted the killers — widely presumed here to have been Lebanese Christians allied to Israel — to enter the refugee camps on Friday night.

Israel officials were bracing for an enormous public outcry against Israel. Even George Will, the syndicated columnist well known for his strong support of Israel, called the tragedy Israel's "Babi Yar."

As he left one meeting in the early afternoon, Reagan refused to say whether he was planning to dispatch U.S. marines back to Lebanon. "There is nothing we can talk about now," he said. "We'll let you know when it's all been sorted out."

A White House spokesman, Mort Allen, said further high-level meetings were scheduled for later in the day. A decision on redeploying U.S. marines was not being ruled out.

Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger left the White House insisting that no decisions had yet been taken by the administration on a specific new strategy for trying to avert further massacres.

Although it was the first day of (Continued on page 7)

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The cabinet convened in special session last night to consider the Beirut massacre and its aftermath. Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the ministers were confronted with a tough American demand that the IDF withdraw from West Beirut immediately.

The cabinet had also to grapple with the wave of worldwide condemnation which followed the massacre, and the unprecedentedly bitter criticism from opposition circles within Israel.

Before the cabinet met — at Begin's home after the end of Rosh Hashana — there were news media reports of deep shock and dismay among some of the ministers themselves over what had happened in Beirut and the IDF's imputed responsibility for it.

An outright confrontation seemed to be shaping up between Jerusalem and Washington over responsibility for the massacre.

President Ronald Reagan, in a public statement, implicitly blamed Israel. (adjacent column)

Israeli government officials, including Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan, had earlier charged the U.S. with "blocking direct contacts" between the IDF and the Lebanese Army — thereby delaying the handing over of areas of West Beirut from Israeli to Lebanese control.

Eitan specifically accused U.S. special envoy Morris Draper of "refusing to establish direct contact" between Israel and the Lebanese Army. Eitan said the IDF had sought "for a week already" to (Continued on page 2, col. 2)

Lebanese army taking over

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Lebanese Army troops yesterday entered several Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut as the IDF handed over positions it had taken in the predominantly Moslem sector earlier last week.

The Lebanese soldiers began entering the Shatilla camp at 10:30 a.m. yesterday and arrived at the Sabra and Fakhani camps in the afternoon amid wild cheering by residents.

IDF officers said yesterday that Israel had advised the Lebanese army to enter some time ago. A senior IDF officer reported having raised the matter with the Lebanese Army's deputy chief-of-staff while expressing fears of Christian attack to avenge the assassination of president-elect Bashir Jemayel.

More formal contacts were established on Saturday evening and those, according to Chief-of-Staff Rav-Aluf Rafael Eitan, led to the Lebanese arrival in the camps yesterday.

Meanwhile, the IDF was thinning out its presence in West Beirut.

Army Radio: 'Phalangists to clean-up camps'

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Galei Zahal, the IDF radio station, reported at midnight on Thursday that the IDF had "decided to leave the cleansing out of the Sabra and Shatilla refugee camps to the Phalange forces."

The report, from Galei Zahal's correspondent in Beirut, came from IDF sources. It is reliably learned, and it was cleared by military censorship. It led off the station's mid-night newscast, and was broadcast at 1 a.m. and 2 a.m.

There was no "follow-up" the next day, however, either by Galei Zahal or by other Israeli media.

Labour Alignment calls on Begin and Sharon to resign

By MARK SEGAL
Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — The Labour Alignment last night called on Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Defence Minister Ariel Sharon to "draw personal conclusions" because of their ministerial responsibility for the Beirut atrocity and because they had ordered the Israel Defence Forces into West Beirut "in direct contradiction to their promises to the nation and the Knesset."

At the same time, the main opposition party firmly rejected the levelling of false charges against the IDF. Appearing later on the TV Mabaz programme, Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres said that Begin and Sharon were personally responsible, "as they knew what was liable to happen."

The Labour statement was issued after a caucus meeting of the Alignment members of the Knesset: Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, presided over by Peres. The Alignment resolved to request a special session of the Knesset this week to discuss "this grave failure."

It is understood that the Knesset will be called into session on Wednesday.

After registering its "profound shock and anger" at the dreadful massacre in Beirut, which it held "was abhorrent to all Israelis," the Alignment called for the formation of a judicial inquiry commission to investigate how the atrocity happened. It also urged the government to pull out the IDF units from Beirut and to refrain from direct or indirect intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon.

Condemning the terrorist attacks in Belgium and Paris, the Alignment urged the French and Belgian governments to punish their perpetrators.

Former premier Yitzhak Rabin (Continued on page 2, col. 2)

Eitan puts responsibility on Wazzan and Draper

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Rafael Eitan claimed yesterday that the bloodbath in the Sabra and Shatilla refugee camps came to the IDF's attention too late.

Eitan blamed Lebanese Prime Minister Shafik el-Wazzan and U.S. special envoy Morris Draper for developments. Had the Lebanese Army entered those camps when Israel advised it to, there "would have been no problem," he told reporters in Beirut yesterday.

It was quiet in the Burj el-Burj camp where the Lebanese Army had been deployed for the past 10 days, he noted.

But "all past efforts at direct coordination between Israel and Lebanese armies were blocked by the U.S. representative Draper who refused to help establish direct contact and also by Wazzan who didn't want any such contact."

"If the U.S. had pressed for such direct contact many of the problems that have come about in the past few days would have been avoided," Eitan charged.

A week before the massacre "we had been trying to coordinate with the Lebanese army to have it come in, but our efforts were in vain for all sorts of reasons, political and apparently not military," he added.

In one of the meetings a senior Israeli officer advised Lebanon's deputy chief of staff to assume responsibility for security there and the IDF would not enter the camps — but the Lebanese Army did not, the officer said.

The massacre took place after the IDF appeared to have overcome the last active Mourabitoun, Amal, PLO and other armed groups, which have protected the Moslems in Beirut's western sector. Eitan said yesterday the "pockets of resistance" which were still evident on Friday "had ceased to exist everywhere."

The first Phalange troops moved into West Beirut on Friday morning, captured some people but released them later in the day, an Israeli source told The Jerusalem Post.

Warnings said 'ignored' by Begin, Sharon

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent

Israel's intelligence services warned both the prime minister and the defence minister about the danger of massacres in West Beirut. But the warnings were said to have been ignored.

The government was warned that any attempt to disarm the Palestinian and leftist groups in Beirut without taking steps to protect them would leave these people open to the wrath of the Christians. They were warned also that allowing the Christian Lebanese Forces, as opposed to the Lebanese Army, to enter the refugee camps would be disastrous.

The army by last night still presented no clear account of Friday and Saturday's massacre in Beirut. It was not clear whether the Christian forces entered the camps with the approval of the IDF, whether they had done so despite the IDF, and whether any provisions were made to prevent contact between Palestinians who had given up their arms and the Christian forces.

The army's official explanation was that IDF forces were not deployed in the western zones of the city and were therefore powerless to prevent the massacre.

Whoever was responsible for the murders (and on this the Army is also mum) was, in some way, dependent on Israel. This raises the question why the IDF, knowing that massacres might occur, did not apply the influence it has with the Phalangists and Major Sa'ad Haddad's militiamen (one of whom was killed by the IDF in a clash in West Beirut) to pre-empt them.

Intelligence reports that massacres could occur were not a surprise. Christian desire for revenge against the Palestinians, especially after Bashir Jemayel's murder, was well known. Moreover, there were massacres after the Litani Operation in at least one town, el-Khiyam, where Haddad's men killed women and children until they were stopped by the IDF. There were revenge clashes between the Christians and the Druse in July this year after the IDF defeated the Syrians in the villages surrounding Beirut.

Three soldiers killed

Three IDF tank crewmen were killed during a clash in Beirut last Thursday, the IDF spokesman announced early this morning. The three had previously been thought to be missing.

Haddad denies role in massacre

Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — South Lebanon militia leader Major Sa'ad Haddad denied completely last night that soldiers under command had participated in the massacre in Beirut.

"The allegation that my soldiers had anything to do with that is a blood libel circulated by some of my opponents in Beirut," he said.

Haddad condemned the massacre as inhuman and shocking.

Egypt may consider recalling envoy

CAIRO (UPI). — Egypt is holding Israel responsible for the massacre of Palestinian refugees over the weekend in West Beirut and should the situation escalate there, might consider recalling its ambassador to Israel.

This was stated by Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali yesterday following a meeting with the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Alfred Atherton.

"Egypt considers Israel responsible for the massacre," Ali told reporters after the meeting.

Asked why his country would consider such a move, Ali said: "Because the Israelis have said they entered West Beirut in order to control the situation, but the opposite happened there."

When pressed to elaborate Ali was quoted as saying: "We do not know what happened but we know that the Israeli forces were present when the massacre happened."

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EIGHT PAGES
FROM SUNDAY'S
The New York Times
THE WEEK IN REVIEW
INSIDE TODAY

The weather at major Swissair destinations

20.9.82

	MIN	MAX	WIND	SEA
AMSTERDAM	13	22	72	Clear
BRUSSELS	15	26	78	Clear
BUENOS AIRES	6	14	58	Cloudy
CHICAGO	8	20	68	Rain
COPENHAGEN	11	22	64	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	12	24	70	Clear
GENEVA	14	27	79	Clear
HELSINKI	12	24	67	Cloudy
HONG KONG	27	31	23	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	12	24	70	Clear
LONDON	17	23	78	Clear
LUXEMBOURG	15	22	72	Cloudy
MADRID	16	21	62	Rain
MUNICH	9	14	57	Cloudy
NEW YORK	13	20	61	Cloudy
OSLO	13	25	64	Cloudy
PARIS	15	23	66	Clear
ROME	19	28	73	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	18	21	24	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	11	22	64	Cloudy
TOKYO	18	24	21	Rain
TORONTO	7	17	63	Cloudy
VIENNA	14	27	77	Clear
ZURICH	14	27	77	Clear

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	38	16-28	30
Golan	24	17-30	30
Nahariya	30	18-28	30
Safed	30	18-28	28
Tiberias	38	24-29	29
Haifa	35	18-28	35
Nazareth	46	15-30	30
Afula	31	18-28	33
Shomron	42	19-29	29
Tel Aviv	69	21-30	30
B-G Airport	57	20-30	31
Jericho	73	21-36	36
Gaza	74	21-38	38
Beersheba	28	18-32	32
Beit	—	24	35

One soldier killed, 46 wounded in Beirut

One soldier was killed and 46 others were wounded in the course of IDF action in West Beirut during the previous 24 hours, the IDF spokesman announced in Jerusalem at noon Friday.

The funeral of Rav-Tur (corporal) Yonatan Yitzhak, 19, of Tiberias, was held on Friday in the military cemetery in his home town, the spokesman said.

Of the 46 wounded, 32 suffered slight wounds, eight suffered moderate wounds and six were seriously wounded, he said.

HUNDREDS

(Continued from Page One)

Arms and legs sticking every which way. Flesh torn away and faces bloated in the hot midday sun.

"These it was not possible to count or sometimes to tell if they were men or women. No one wanted to get close enough to the stench and the fly-covered faces to witness every ghastly detail.

"I went through the Sabra camp late Saturday morning after hearing rumours there had been a massacre. Once outside, it took little time to see that the rumours were true. The bodies of families — men, women and children — were in the cinder block shacks that had been their homes. On the street, bodies of men lay in a jumble as if they had been herded together and gunned down."

Yesterday, Labelle wrote: Lebanese Army forces moved into the neighbouring camp at 10:30 a.m., quieting but not dispelling the atmosphere of fear along the dusty streets and alleys south of Beirut.

Two hours before the Lebanese Army arrived, there was panic at the northern entrance to the camp. Dozens of people ran in fright from the camp, shouting that the Kata'eb (Phalange) had come back to kill again.

One Palestinian woman wailed. "The Israelis, the Israelis must come to protect us."

But reporters who went inside the camp found no militiamen had returned, and it remained unclear whether the scores of killings had been done by the Phalangists or the forces of Maj. Sa'ad Haddad, who operated with Israeli protection in Southern Lebanon.

Inside the camp, the men, women and children who had been gunned down Friday and Saturday remained in the places where they died until the relief workers arrived at about noon yesterday.

The camp's main street and some side streets had been bulldozed, apparently in an attempt to hide the bodies. In a few cases, what were counted as bodies were only arms or legs sticking up from the bulldozed piles; more bodies could be underneath. Also, it's possible there are other bodies not yet discovered in houses along the twisting alleyways.

The AP reporters found the rotting corpses up seven different side streets, and on the main street of the camp. One woman had her hands tied together and was shot in the head. In a small garage there were the bodies of 15 men. Four of them showed under a car. In one house, there was a dead woman with a dead baby in her arms.

HOME NEWS

Sharon believed able to weather storm over Beirut

By MARK SEGAL
Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Government circles yesterday echoed the line taken by Chief of Staff Rav Aluf Rafael Eitan, blaming the Americans for "not having allowed the IDF to establish contact with the Lebanese army" as a major cause for the lack of control which resulted in the Phalangist massacre of the Palestinians.

Another position adopted was that if the IDF had not entered West Beirut when it did, an even worst slaughter might have resulted.

Some cabinet sources were somewhat embarrassed by Eitan's praise of the Phalangists in his week-end press interviews. ("They are like our brothers"), but they stressed in not-to-be-attributed conversations that the chief of staff had much less to do with relations with the civilian population than did Defence Minister Ariel Sharon.

Acknowledging that "Sharon has a problem," these sources felt he was sufficiently thick-skinned to weather the present calls for his sacking, resignation, or at least suspension. It was doubtful that Prime Minister Menachem Begin would listen at the moment to opposition cries for Sharon's neck, for by so doing he would openly admit his government's responsibility, however indirect, for what happened in Beirut.

One conclusion already drawn by some well-placed cabinet sources was that the policy of reliance on the Phalangists was now in ruins, and that hopes for the speedy establishment of a stable central government in Beirut had been dashed.

Hence some circles in the government favour rethinking Israel's future position in Lebanon, with the idea of reaching some tacit understanding with Syria about the zones of strategic interest of both countries in Lebanon.

Arab states hold Israel responsible for massacre

Post Mideast Affairs Reporter and agencies

The Arab world held Israel directly responsible for the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, with some states insisting the bloodletting was "carried out in accordance with a premeditated plan by the Israeli invaders and their allies, the forces of Major Sa'ad Haddad."

In none of the agency reports from various Arab capitals over the weekend were the Phalange singled out as perpetrators of the massacre not even by Syria, generally regarded as the Phalange's arch-foe in the Arab world and widely believed to have been behind the assassination last week of Phalange leader and Lebanese President-elect Bashir Jemayel.

The PLO, too, fixed the blame firmly on Israel and made no men-

tion of the Phalange in a statement issued after an urgent meeting of the organization's executive committee in Damascus over the weekend.

The statement blamed the three countries that had supervised the PLO evacuation from Beirut — the U.S., Italy and France — for "the horrifying massacre committed by Israel" because they had withdrawn their forces earlier than scheduled. It asked them to return their forces immediately, and to keep them in Lebanon until Israel completes its withdrawal.

According to agency reports from Tunis, Arab foreign ministers are due to meet there today to discuss the situation in Beirut.

Several Arab countries, including Jordan and Kuwait, have called for a period of mourning today to mark the massacre.

Call for Arab strike over slaughter

A call for a general strike of all Israeli Arabs was issued yesterday at the end of a meeting of the Committee Against the War in Lebanon and the Israel-Palestine Peace Council to protest the massacre of Palestinians in the West Beirut refugee camps. Rakah spokesman Uzi Burstein said.

The Arab MKs, the 20 heads of

Arab local councils and the other public figures who met in Haifa yesterday, accused the government of direct responsibility for the massacre.

Elsewhere, the labour council of Taiba village near Netanya called on all the Arab local authorities in Israel to declare a day of protest and grief at the slaughter.

LABOUR ALIGNMENT

(Continued from Page One)

yesterday told *The Jerusalem Post* that "the government by its unilateral decision on Thursday to assume the burden of imposing law and order in West Beirut was in effect indirectly responsible for what happened thereafter."

While the various opposition factions placed the blame on the government's shoulders, and particularly those of the defence minister, with Shinui urging Begin at least to suspend Sharon until after a proper enquiry into the atrocity, government MKs accused the opposition of slandering the government.

Deputy Minister Dov Shilansky (Herut) said that, whereas the world media had reported fairly about Israel's position in this matter, "too many Jews in Israel had jumped the gun in pointing an accusing finger at Israel. They need to beg forgiveness of the Almighty in their prayers these high holy days. I've known Premier Begin for years and I know how any kind of blood-letting pains him." Tehiya's Gula Cohen accused the Labour Alignment of being "the national informer," while Prof. Yosef Rom (Herut) told a meeting of Haifa Likud members that the Labour-Mapam and Peace Now protest rallies were damaging Israel's name and helping its enemies. Should Israel leave Beirut now, it would mean abandoning the civilian population to worse blood-letting. Rom noted how the IDF had protected the Palestinian refugees in areas under its control like Tyre and Sidon. Deploing the massacre by Phalangists, Rom poin-

CABINET DEBATES

(Continued from Page One)

arrange for handovers to the Lebanese Army.

The Foreign Ministry laid the blame for the non-transfer upon the Lebanese rather than on the U.S. The ministry spokesman said the Lebanese Army had declined to take over the two refugee camps because they were "not ready nor organized" to take over from the IDF. "What happened is largely because of their (the Lebanese) refusal," the spokesman said.

On Thursday night at an earlier special session, reported in *The Jerusalem Post's* second edition on Friday, the cabinet pledged to hand over West Beirut to the Lebanese Army as soon as it was "ready" to take over. That decision was in response to insistent American demands that the IDF pull out of West Beirut. On Friday, though, there were public statements from senior IDF officers to the effect that the

IDF would cleanse the area — apparently of arms caches or of residual PLO units — before handing it back.

The American position, however, is that the Lebanese were ready and able to take control of the area, and would have done so had it not been for the IDF occupation, carried out mainly during the night of Wednesday-Thursday.

This occupation, in the U.S. view, went far beyond the indications given by Begin to Draper, and by Ambassador Moshe Arens to the State Department in Washington, that the IDF would only take control of the crossing points between the east and the west of the city in order to prevent a Phalangist rampage of revenge after the killing on Tuesday of president-elect Bashir Jemayel.

Israel, for its part, insists that Begin gave no such undertaking that he would limit the IDF's advance.

Yesterday the Foreign Ministry spokesman observed that the massacre in the refugee camps had proved how right Israel had been to take West Beirut. This action by the IDF had "prevented a much greater massacre from taking place," the spokesman said.



A wounded person is taken to an ambulance after a gunman attacked a group outside a synagogue in Brussels on Saturday. (UPI telephone)

Attack on Brussels synagogue Israeli in serious condition after Paris car bombing

PARIS. — Israeli diplomat Amos Man-El and three other persons hurt in a car-bomb explosion remained in serious condition over the weekend, hospital sources said.

Doctors were most concerned about Veronica Mandel, wife of Zoltan Mandel-Schmidt, relatives of Man-El who were in the diplomat's car, when it was shattered by a bomb in a central Paris street on Friday. She underwent a long operation late Friday night.

About 40 children in a nearby school were hurt by debris from Friday's blast, and a 15-year-old boy, identified only by his first name, Thierry, was seriously injured.

Police sources were reported as saying they believed the blast was caused by a charge of about 1.5 kg. of TNT, probably concealed in the car.

Responsibility for the attack was

claimed by the shadowy Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, which has been heard of only in Paris and Beirut, claiming attacks on Israeli targets in Paris.

In Brussels, the government yesterday tightened security measures for the Jewish community following a submachine gun attack in which four persons were wounded in front of the capital's main synagogue on Saturday.

Members of the security service of the Jewish community, the caretaker of the synagogue and a worshipper. Two of them were in serious condition, but one was released from a hospital after treatment, police said.

Police still had found no trace of the lone gunman whom they described as "around 25, round-faced, tanned and with dark curly hair."

(Continued on Page 4)

Beirut medics deny claim of slaughter in hospitals

BEIRUT. — Medical staff at the Gaza Hospital here discounted reports yesterday that some 1,000 people who took shelter in the facility on the edge of the Sabra refugee camp on Friday had been killed.

The staff said most of the people who hid in the hospital during the earlier stages of the massacre had simply fled further from the fighting.

Earlier yesterday, an Arab diplomatic source claimed testimony submitted to the UN showed that hundreds of refugees had "disappeared" from Gaza Hospital and were presumed dead.

At Gaza Hospital, two kilometers to the south, the staff reported three doctors killed by a hand grenade and a nurse raped and killed. Some patients and doctors were also kidnapped and presumed killed, but the number of dead was not known.

The Arab diplomatic source said the testimony had been submitted by two western nurses working in

the hospitals, both Palestinian Red Crescent facilities near the refugee camps.

The diplomatic source said that at Acca Hospital, armed men openly saying they were members of the Christian Phalange forces ordered all foreigners to leave the hospital. When the staff returned later, the testimony said, it gave no numbers of dead.

At Gaza Hospital, armed men also claiming to be from the Phalangist forces repeated the request that all foreign personnel to leave, the testimony claimed.

There were 1,000 Palestinians taking refuge in the hospital as well as 82 wounded patients and 55 medical staff.

When the staff returned, however, they found only 25 wounded and 15 medical personnel, the source said quoting from the nurses' testimony. The rest — 1,097 people — had disappeared and the nurses told the UN they were

presumed dead.

Dr. David Grey of Liverpool said early Saturday morning that Christian militiamen had ordered him and 19 other doctors and nurses out of the hospital. He said the medical workers were with the World Council of Churches. He said they were told to take off their medical garb and asked if they were Christian.

Grey said when they responded "yes," a militiaman said "You are dirt, you work for our enemies."

Grey said a man he was sure was an Israeli colonel arrived and took the medical team to the sports stadium, then allowed them to return after warning it was not a secure area.

"Three weeks ago, we brought a dead hospital back to life," he said. "It's dead now and I don't think anybody is going to bring it back to life."

According to the International Committee of the Red Cross, however, hundreds of people, including women, children and

hospital patients, were killed in the Sabra area of West Beirut.

The ICRC said in a statement issued at its headquarters in Geneva that its delegates in Beirut saw the bodies lying in the streets.

"Injured people were killed in their hospital beds, others were kidnapped, as well as doctors," it added.

It said that yesterday and Saturday "ICRC delegates in Beirut evacuated two hospitals which, under these conditions, could not function, while other Beirut hospitals are overflowing with injured and dead."

The ICRC said "nearly 300 people took refuge at the delegation's headquarters and this number is growing by the hour."

The ICRC called on the international community to help "stop the intolerable massacre currently perpetrated in Beirut, claiming victims among the entire population," and to protect the injured. (Reuter, AP, UPI)

Begin's New Year greetings

The following is the text of a special new year's message from Prime Minister Menachem Begin:

A year with its difficulties has ended — a year with its achievements will begin.

Operation Peace for Galilee has ended in a total victory for Israel. We have destroyed the fighting capacity of 20,000-30,000 murderous terrorists; we have disarmed them of their weapons, including long-range weapons such as 216 km. range missiles, 130mm. cannon, with a range of 27 km., and 180mm. cannon with a range of 43 km.

Syrian aggression has been routed. The Arab world did not lift a finger to help the terrorist organizations, and with difficulty agreed to take in the evacuees from Beirut, so as to disarm them and pen them into camps.

American and Israeli arms have proved their superiority over modern Soviet weaponry. No more will Lebanon be a centre for anti-Israel and international terror. Peace and security have been assured for Galilee, for all its settlements and inhabitants.

Despite everything, there exists a chance for signing a peace treaty between Israel and Lebanon. The peace treaty between Israel and

Egypt has stood the test. The chance has increased for a protracted period of peace between Israel and its neighbours, who can no longer attack Israel — and Israel will, of course, not attack any one of them.

For such an important victory, there is a price. Three hundred and forty of our finest sons have fallen in battle. The entire Jewish people, both in the homeland and in the dispersion of the exile, bows its head before the immortal memory of these sacred heroes. Two thousand, one hundred and three soldiers were wounded in the fighting, of whom 100 soldiers and commanders were wounded seriously. We all send our wishes for a speedy and complete recovery. The entire Jewish people conveys its sympathy to the sacred families who have lost their dear ones in the war of redemption, in Operation Peace for Galilee.

In peace, the Land of Israel will flourish. It is a good, beautiful, fruitful, green, developing land, the land of our ancestors and of our children, our historic homeland. We all will devote all of our strength to its upbuilding, its peace, security, and advancement, and to securing its future.

This is my greeting to all the House of Israel for the New Year, 5743.

Prisoner on leave shot to death in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A prisoner on Rosh Hashana leave from the Beersheba jail was shot to death by an unknown assailant outside his mother's home in the Shariab neighbourhood of Tel Aviv on Friday night.

Avshalom Levyov, 43, had 40 more days to serve of his nine-

month sentence for breaking and entering. He was shot at 9 p.m. while leaving his mother's apartment house. Levyov's brother-in-law, Natan Goldman, who was accompanying him, was wounded in the attack and hospitalized.

Police are investigating a possible tie-in with Levyov's criminal past as the motive for the killing.

With deep sorrow, we announce the death of our beloved husband, father and grandfather

GERSHON KOHN

His wife, Ida Kohn
His sons, Rafael and Amnon
Zahava and Esther
Grandchildren

Mourners will leave today at 2 p.m. from the home, 29 Gordon Street, Holon, for the Holon Cemetery (new gate).

We deeply mourn the passing away of

RACHEL GINTHON

The funeral will take place today at Sanhedria, Jerusalem, at 12 noon

Tami, Micky and the whole family

To our member SHELLEY BERKE GOLDWATER and her family

we extend our condolences on the death of

DOROTHY BERKE

Kibbutz Gezar

Larger UN team for Beirut

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — After an unusually acrimonious debate, the Security Council early yesterday condemned the massacre in West Beirut and authorized the dispatch of 40 more UN observers to join the 10-man group already there.

The resolution, passed unanimously, also asked Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to consult urgently with the Lebanese government on additional ways of helping to safeguard Beirut's civil population.

This could include sending UN troops from the 7,000-man force already serving in Southern Lebanon.

The draft, hammered out in private talks among the 15 council

members through most of the night, did not apportion blame for what it called the "criminal massacre."

Perez de Cuellar was asked to report back to the council within 48 hours.

He is also expected to report further on the implementation of another resolution, adopted unanimously on Friday night, condemning Israel's incursions into West Beirut and demanding its immediate withdrawal to its previously held positions.

A three-hour council session on Saturday night turned into a virulent name-calling exchange, with Arab and Soviet delegates flinging terms such as "Judeo-Nazis," "fascists" and "genocide" at Israeli representative Yehuda Blum.

U.S. protests IDF's shooting at marine

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. has lodged "a vigorous protest" with Israel over an Israeli officer's firing at a marine guard on the roof of the U.S. Embassy in West Beirut, a White House spokesman said on Friday. The marine was not hit.

Only one shot was fired, and the marine did not return the fire, the spokesman said. The shot missed the marine by less than a metre.

The Israeli government, which issued an apology, explained that the officer feared the man atop the building on the embassy grounds was a sniper from a leftist Palestinian militia group.

In Beirut, IDF soldiers moved into the Soviet Embassy compound in Beirut on Wednesday and held one of its buildings until Friday.

Soviet sources said Israeli soldiers in the street outside the embassy confirmed their men went into the compound as Israeli forces pushed into West Beirut.

"For us it was not a Russian building. We had to go inside to make sure we had complete control of the street," explained one soldier. (AP, Reuter)

BLAZES. — Police and firefighters suspect arson in two big fires that broke out in Herzliya over the weekend: one on Friday afternoon at the Yuval Gad factory for agricultural structures; and the second on Saturday at the former Supershop in Nahlat Ada, which now serves as a warehouse.

Alliance Israelite Universelle
linked by many years of cooperation
with ORT in Israel and abroad
mourns the death of

MAX BRAUDE

Director General of ORT for over a quarter of a century.

We deeply mourn for

MAX BRAUDE

Jack Padwa and family
Ann Segal and family

We announce with sorrow the passing of my wife, our mother and grandmother

DOROTHY BERKE

from the Bronx, New York
Her husband, Jack Berke
Her children, Alana and David Angel
Shelley and Mark Goldwater
Her grandchildren, Meche, Tamar, Zeeva, and Tal
The shiva is taking place at 178 Rehov Beter, Jerusalem.

On Rosh Hashana, September 19, 1982
a daughter

Shironit-Dorit

was born to Meira and Michael Partem
First grandchild to Hana and Murray S. Greenfield
in Jerusalem

ב' חשר תשנ"ב

Israelis greet 5743 with prayer, outings

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Rosh Hashana peace was interrupted yesterday in Jerusalem when police used tear gas to disperse an unauthorized demonstration outside the prime minister's residence. (See below.)

Following the demonstration, many of the protesters confronted worshippers who were leaving synagogues in the area and several arguments broke out.

Later, people leaving synagogues could be seen taking down anti-government posters which had been left by the demonstrators.

Yesterday afternoon, thousands went to the beaches and to other sources of water to observe the tashlich ceremony of symbolically casting their sins into the water. The rite had been delayed until the second day of the New Year 5743 holiday because of the Sabbath.

In Jerusalem, many worshippers went to the Siloam spring, crowding the narrow roads leading to the small Arab village and cutting off all traffic in the area. Local residents watched as those performing the rite, many of them in hassidic garb, filed past.

President Yitzhak Navon attended Friday evening services at the Metivta Sephardi Yeshiva. On Saturday he prayed at the new Great Synagogue and yesterday morning at the nearby Yeshurun Synagogue. Elsewhere in the country, the holiday passed quietly with synagogues filled.

Other Israelis spent the holiday in outings at resorts, nature spots and at the beach, although some hoteliers in Tel Aviv and Eilat expressed disappointment at their poor holiday business. In Eilat, an expected flood of holiday visitors failed to materialize, leaving the beaches uncrowded.

Violence marks 3 protests against events in Lebanon

Jerusalem Post Reporter

About 60 persons were arrested and several dozen were injured in clashes yesterday between police and demonstrators protesting the massacre of the Palestinians in Beirut and Israel's presence in Lebanon.

In the morning police used tear gas and truncheons to disperse several hundred demonstrators who had gathered outside Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Jerusalem residence. A one-year-old child was reportedly hospitalized and several dozen demonstrators were treated for light injuries.

Yosef Sarid, one of the six Alignment MKs who organized the demonstration, accused the police of using excessive force against "a peaceful protest."

A police spokesman said that force was used only after the demonstrators, who called for Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's resignation and chanted "Begin is a killer," refused to disperse.

A police spokesman for the southern district said the police intend to investigate the MKs' role in organizing the demonstration.

Yesterday afternoon about 150 demonstrators organized by the Peace Now movement protested at the Rosh Hanikra border-crossing post. Clashes occurred between demonstrators and onlookers.

Police reportedly reached the scene as the protesters were dispersing and briefly detained Peace Now activist Yossi Ben-Artzi.

A third demonstration, by members of coastal plain kibbutzim Gash and Yakum, yesterday afternoon caused traffic jams on the Haifa-Tel Aviv highway. The kibbutzniks burned tires, and fistfights ensued between kibbutzniks and irate drivers. Police arrested at least two kibbutzniks and one driver.

Following the demonstrations,

Peace Now organized a petition against the war in Lebanon.

Jerusalem Post reporter Michal Yudelman adds: Some 50 persons were arrested on Tel Aviv's Rehov Dizengoff yesterday evening during a demonstration organized by the Committee against the War in Lebanon.

At 6:45 p.m. some 250 people (estimated by the police) gathered at the Dizengoff-Sderot Ben-Gurion intersection and an hour later announced their intention to march along Dizengoff.

The police told the crowd their gathering was illegal and ordered them to disperse. When the demonstrators refused and began to march, police and border patrol forces armed with truncheons and helmets, began dispersing them by force.

Tel Aviv district commander Nitzav Avraham Turgeim said at a press conference later that the police did not beat up anyone or use unnecessary force. They only pushed demonstrators back with their truncheons, and in cases of people resisting arrest, pulled them by force, he said.

But representatives of the committee said the police beat and dragged even old people, including a 70-year-old Holocaust survivor.

UK Jews cable Begin

LONDON (Reuters). — British Jews told Israel yesterday that it should punish any Israeli responsible for the massacre of Palestinians in Lebanon.

In a cable to Prime Minister Menachem Begin, the Board of Deputies of British Jews declared that "the board is appalled and anguished by the latest tragic events in Lebanon. It hopes that all those responsible will swiftly be brought to justice."

The cable was signed by board president Greville Janner, MP.



Police remove anti-war protesters in front of the prime minister's residence yesterday. (Zamir-Scoop 80)

Rate of settlement to drop to one per year, WZO says

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The frenetic pace of settlement on the West Bank during the last five years when work was begun on some 15 new settlements annually will level off to an average of one a year during the next three decades, an official of the Settlement Department of the World Zionist Organization said yesterday.

The main thrust in the future, said Ze'ev Ben-Yosef, will be populating existing settlements rather than establishing new ones.

There are presently 103 settlements existing in the West Bank or under construction, said Ben-Yosef, an aide to department chairman Matityahu Drobles. He gave their population as 25,000.

Before the Likud government took office in 1977, Labour governments had established 24 settlements on the West Bank with 3,500 residents — mostly in the lower Jordan Valley, which is sparsely settled by Arabs. Likud-sponsored settlement has been mostly in the heart of Arab-populated areas.

According to a plan proposed by Drobles — but not yet approved by any official body — another 20 to 30 settlements would be built on the West Bank by the year 2010. By that time, he estimates, the Jewish population in the area would be 1.4 million and the Arab population 1.6 million. Today there are some 70,000 Arabs and 25,000 Jews, said Ben-Yosef.

The proposal, said Ben-Yosef in an interview, also takes into account Arab growth needs in housing and employment opportunities.

"Our planners have found that

there is plenty of elbow room in Judea and Samaria for three million Jews and Arabs," he said.

Drobles' projection was challenged by a spokesman for Ra'anana Weitz, who shares the title of Settlement Department chairman with Drobles — but not his politics. The likely Arab population in the area will be far greater than the Drobles projection by 2010 and the Jewish population far smaller, said Weitz's spokesman David Angel. He also said that the total number of existing settlements in Judea and Samaria was about 80 and the total Jewish population not more than 8,000.

On the Golan Heights, there are 35 settlements with 10,000 residents, according to Ben-Yosef. There are proposals for doubling this population figure in the next three years and adding some new settlements in the central Golan.

The Gaza Strip has a dozen Israeli settlements with close to 1,000 residents, said Ben-Yosef. They are plans to bring this population up to 10,000, he said, but no target date has been set.

Last week's decision by the Ministerial Committee on Settlement to establish seven new settlements was not a defiant act aimed at the Reagan proposals for peace in the Middle East, said the spokesman. "The agenda had been drawn up weeks before," Ben-Yosef said. Committee chairman, Deputy Premier Simcha Ehrlich, had stated this in passing, but did not stress it, said Ben-Yosef, because the government did not wish to seem apologetic about its action.

Stolen hospital goods found in workers' homes

BEERSHEBA (Itim). — Police raids on the homes of a number of workers at the Soroka Hospital here have uncovered medical and maintenance supplies and foodstuffs valued at IS45,000 which had been stolen from the hospital.

Following a recent rise in thefts from the hospital, police searched the homes of 18 workers who were under suspicion. Criminal proceedings have been started against the workers.

Percy to Syria: Let Red Cross visit soldier

WASHINGTON (AP). — The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee appealed to Syria on Friday to allow the Red Cross to visit a captured Israeli soldier who has joined Israeli-American citizenship.

Republican Senator Charles Percy said Zacharia Baumel, 21, was a member of an Israeli tank crew captured during the fighting in Lebanon on June 11. He said the International Committee of the Red Cross had been granted access to three Israeli prisoners held by Syria, but denied access to five others including Baumel, the only one who has joint U.S.-Israeli citizenship.

New envoy in Holland

AMSTERDAM (JTA). — The new Israeli ambassador in The Hague, Ya'acov Nechushtan, presented his letters of credence to the queen of the Netherlands on Thursday. Nechushtan was previously first secretary at Israel's embassy in Washington.

Three ships bring 1,000 tourists here

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — A thousand tourists arrived here for a one-day stay on three ships yesterday morning. A fleet of buses took them to Jerusalem and vicinity, and they sailed again last night.

The French cruise ship Azur and the Yugoslav Istra docked with 800 tourists from various European countries. The passenger liner Golden Virginia, brought 200 cruise tourists as well as 300 regular passengers.

Villager electrocuted

MA'ALEH ADUMIM (Itim). — A villager from the Hebron area village of Sa'ir was electrocuted here on Friday. Ibrahim Jibrin, 19, touched an electric transformer with a metal pipe he was carrying.

French body to raise \$100m. for Damour

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A French relief organization is starting a \$100 million fund-raising campaign for the reconstruction of Damour, the Christian town on the coast south of Beirut that was captured by the PLO in the Lebanese civil war and served as an international terrorist base until June.

Eli Tzur, the Labour and Social Affairs Ministry official in charge of coordinating international aid to Lebanon, toured Damour earlier this month with representatives of the Action International Contre la Faim (AICF). Tzur, who has replaced Dr. Mordechai Avitzur, killed in a motor accident earlier

this month, said he recently received a report from the director of AICF. The report stated the organization's willingness to undertake the project although it would need massive support from public sources.

The fighting in Damour during the civil war, the repeated IDF raids on the terror bases there and, finally, the battle for the town in June left it in a terribly battered state. At least 1,700 dwellings, which housed most of the former population of 20,000, will have to be completely rebuilt. The town's infrastructure is also in shambles.

Despite this, several hundred former residents have moved back to their homes since June, and a local reconstruction committee has been set up, headed by a local citizen, Eli Kordahi.

Tzur said Kordahi told him that Damour deserves top priority in international aid efforts to Lebanon, since it was turned into a training

base for international terror groups under the PLO. Tzur added that the residents intended to make Damour into "something of a Lebanese Masada" — a symbol of the suffering and determination of the Lebanese Christians in their fight against the PLO. The PLO massacred many of the town's residents in the civil war and drove the others away.

The AICF is a non-sectarian aid organization that includes many Jews as its members and leaders, including the director Guy Sorman, and Jacques Attali, an adviser to the French president.

The AICF group, which also toured Tyre and Sidon, is sending caravans to provide temporary housing for 250 families from Tyre whose homes were destroyed in the fighting. The first shipment of 50 caravans is due late this month. The caravans are funded by sources in the Common Market, according to Tzur, and will be used until a new housing development is built.

Ex-Black Panther 'crosses over'

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A former Black Panther and confidante of former MK Sa'adia Marciano has been named head of public relations for the Jewish Agency Project Renewal department.

Micha Maimon, 33, grew up in a disadvantaged neighborhood in Nahariya, and came to Jerusalem 12 years ago. He has taken part in various activities to protest social injustice and ethnic inequality in Israel, and was Marciano's parliamentary secretary until they

split up before the last elections.

Maimon served in the intelligence corps and studied philosophy and Middle Eastern studies at the Hebrew University.

One of his first tasks in his new job — which he refers to as "crossing over the fence" — will be to orchestrate the media campaign planned for Project Renewal Week in October, which will mark five years since the start of the comprehensive slum renewal project.

Marciano ran on an ethnic protest list in the last elections to the Knesset.

MALT

ONLY IS 5.10.
AND WHAT
A TASTE!



Mental tests ordered for soldier who took car

HAIFA (Itim). — The soldier who had commandeered a car from a woman driver on Thursday and then held police at bay for five hours, was ordered by the Haifa Magistrates Court on Friday to undergo 15 days of psychological observation.

The soldier, Rafi Rafalov, 18, of Haifa, had been given a lift on Mount Carmel by Merav Gelfman. He forced her out of the car at gunpoint and fled with her automobile. He was stopped at a police roadblock, but it took several hours for the police psychologist to talk him into surrendering, and traffic was tied up on the Haifa-Acre road. During that time, Rafalov fired two shots into the air.

PISTOL — Two youths overpowered the watchman at the MAl egg-packing plant in Netanya on Saturday night and stole his pistol. The telephones to the plant were also cut. Police are investigating.

Plot to overthrow Mubarak' smashed

CAIRO (AP). — Police are investigating nearly 60 people in an alleged plot to free jailed Islamic extremists and overthrow the government of President Hosni Mubarak, Egyptian newspapers report.

Special security prosecutor Ragaa el-Arabi announced on Thursday that police had confiscated large caches of weapons, subversive literature and money in connection with the investigation.

He did not say how many were involved in the alleged plot, the first publicly announced against Mubarak since he came to power last October following the assassination of president Anwar Sadat.

The newspaper *Al Akhbar* in its Saturday edition reported that 58 people were under investigation.

A statement by el-Arabi said that some had confessed to plotting assassinations, air hijacking and other acts of violence against the regime. The semi-official daily *Al-Ahram*, in its account of the conspiracy, said the group wanted freedom for members of the outlawed Jihad (holy war) group.

El-Arabi said the plotters planned to storm the prison where Jihad members were held. If that plan failed, he said, the conspirators were prepared to hijack a commercial airliner to force the release of their comrades.

After the hijacking, the group planned to go to Iran for further terrorist training, the newspaper added. *Al-Ahram* reported that the group had collected bombs, knives and sleeping tablets to use in the jail break attempt.

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Talks continue on fate of Honduras hostages

SAN PEDRO SULA, Honduras. — Two hostages escaped yesterday from a former U.S. consulate building where about 12 leftist guerrillas are holding some 85 hostages, including two government ministers, military officers said.

They said the two men escaped shortly after dawn out a back window of the San Pedro Sula Chamber of Commerce and Industry Building, seized on Friday by guerrillas demanding freedom for 70 alleged political prisoners, including top Salvadoran rebel commander Alejandro Montenegro.

The officers said the two men carried a white flag and managed to reach an army unit stationed behind the well-guarded building. No shots were fired by the guerrillas.

Both men were taken to army headquarters in San Pedro Sula for a debriefing on the hostage crisis, the officers said.

Soldiers reported that the two men said hostages inside the compound were not allowed to sleep,

but the rebels, all wearing bandanas over their faces, slept in shifts. The rebels initially grabbed 105 hostages, but freed 17 during the first two days of the takeover. Another man escaped Saturday.

The scene was calm overnight, with the guerrillas only complaining about two short blackouts that affected the posh neighbourhood where the building is located, the officers said.

Venezuelan embassy Charge d'Affaires Hugo Alvarez, who along with San Pedro Sula Bishop Jaime Brufau is negotiating between rebels and the government, said yesterday the talks were "going well."

Maj. Armando Calidonio, chief of army intelligence for the San Pedro Sula region, said there were no plans for an assault on the building as long as negotiations continued.

"Everything is going okay and we hope to have a solution to the problem," Alvarez told reporters outside the building where the

rebels held Economy Minister Gustavo Alfaro, Finance Minister Arturo Corleto and Central Bank director Gonzalo Carias, as well as the businessmen.

Rebels from the Cinchoneros Popular Liberation Front, named after a 19th-century peasant leader, stormed the building late Friday in a hail of gunfire, killed one guard and seized the businessmen who were gathered for a review of the Honduran economic situation.

The rebels issued seven demands, but the only one outlined other than the release of prisoners was the repeal of a harsh anti-terrorism law approved by the Honduran congress three months ago.

Army sources claimed two American businessmen and 11 other foreigners were among the hostages.

But the government listed the foreigners held by the gunmen as two Americans, a Cuban, a Swiss, three Chileans, a Spaniard, a Mexican and a Guatemalan. (AP, UPI)



Prince Rainier is helped down the steps of Monaco's cathedral by Princess Caroline, right, and Prince Albert, left, after the funeral mass on Friday for Princess Grace. (UPI telephoto)

Royalty, stars mourn Princess Grace

MONTE CARLO (AP). — Princess Grace was given a final farewell on Saturday, mourned by a galaxy of Hollywood stars and royalty, and by her husband Prince Rainier.

Distinguished mourners included the U.S. and French first ladies Nancy Reagan and Danielle Mitterrand, and Princess Diana of Britain. Several hours later after a Roman Catholic requiem mass, Rainier led

his people at another funeral mass he requested held for Monaco residents unable to attend the first service in the 800-seat cathedral overlooking the Mediterranean.

A private family burial was to have followed immediately, but Radio Monte Carlo announced that so many people were filing past the coffin in front of the cathedral altar that the burial was delayed.

Socialists tipped in Swedish poll

STOCKHOLM (Reuters). — Swedes voted in general elections yesterday which opinion polls forecast would restore power by a slight margin to Social Democratic leader Olof Palme after six years in opposition.

Unemployment, taxes, government spending and a radical plan to slash the private ownership of Swedish industry were the main

electoral issues in an often acrimonious and tense campaign.

Sweden's last four elections have all been close. The 1973 and 1976 elections were cliff-hangers where seat distribution in the 349-seat Riksdag (parliament) was not available on election night and required recounts.

Talks collapse in U.S. rail strike

WASHINGTON (UPI). — Thousands of locomotive engineers struck the U.S. railroads yesterday in a contract dispute that crippled the rail traffic. Talks to settle the walkout collapsed.

Up to 28,000 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers union went on strike, bringing to a virtual halt much of the country's freight service and

some passenger lines.

About seven hours after the strike began, industry and union negotiators announced that the talks had collapsed. There were no immediate plans to resume the bargaining.

Union president John Systma said the main stumbling-block was the industry's insistence on a no-strike clause.

N. Ireland blast kills two boys

BELFAST (AP). — A 12-year-old Roman Catholic boy, Kevin Valli-dy, horribly maimed in a nail-bomb explosion in a Belfast apartment block that killed his best friend, died in a hospital Friday of head wounds, police said.

Five other children were wounded in the blast Thursday night along with two British soldiers. The troopers were reported in "critical condition" with serious head wounds. Kevin's playmate was identified as Stephen Bennett, 14.

The Irish National Liberation Army, a Marxist offshoot of the nationalist IRA, claimed its men detonated the bomb Thursday night

in Divis Flats, a Catholic apartment block. The bomb, packed with nails and iron bolts in a metal drainpipe on a third floor walkway, was denoted by remote control as troops passed.

Later on Saturday a car bomb exploded outside a bar in a Northern Ireland border village, injuring several people, including two policemen.

Belfast police spokesman James Robinson said 15 minutes warning was given to police before the blast, which happened in the main street in Middletown, County Armagh, close to the border with the Irish Republic.

Former astronaut hunts for Noah's Ark

ANKARA (UPI). — Former U.S. astronaut James Irwin left for eastern Turkey yesterday in a second attempt to find the remains of Noah's Ark on Mount Ararat.

Irwin, who spent three weeks looking for the ark in late August before being injured in a fall, was accompanied this time by wife and son, two archeologists and a friend in the Fundamentalist Christian movement.

American embassy sources said Irwin was hoping to make an air-plane trip around the mountain near the Soviet border. But it was not known if he had received permission from the Turkish government.

Since 1972, foreigners have been prohibited from climbing the mountain for security reasons since it overlooks the Soviet and Iranian borders.

PARIS, BRUSSELS

(Continued from Page One) hair. A police spokesman said he was "of the Mediterranean type but not North African."

The attacker, emerging from behind a corner across the street, sprayed submachine gun fire at the synagogue where Rosh Hashana services were being held shortly before noon.

He managed to escape on foot toward the nearby antique market, although a plain-clothes policeman, who was on duty at the synagogue and who returned the gun fire, believed he may have hit him. The policeman said he saw the gunman's right leg twitch before he disappeared behind a corner.

Justice Minister Jean Gol said he ordered the state attorney to use all available means in the investigation. He also received a delegation of Jews to discuss measures for improved protection of the Jewish community.

An anonymous phone call to the Belgian state radio claimed the attack on behalf of an unknown "Palestinian Liberation Movement," which police did not take seriously. The Israel Embassy blamed it on the Palestine Liberation Organization, while the Brussels PLO office rejected any responsibility and condemned the attack.

The synagogue was cordoned off and protected by large police forces yesterday, the second day of Rosh Hashana, attended by an even larger crowd than Saturday including several Belgian government ministers and other authorities. In Antwerp, which has a strong Jewish community, police guards at Jewish-owned buildings were reinforced yesterday, while police cars regularly toured the Jewish quarter. Three persons died and a hundred were injured, when a car bomb exploded in front of a synagogue in the Antwerp diamond quarter last October. (AP, UPI)

New Iranian offensive seen on Gulf war anniversary

LONDON. — Iran is gearing up for a new offensive against Iraq that could coincide with this week's second anniversary of the Gulf war, according to western diplomats and military analysts.

At a time when Iraq is trying to seize on to international peace initiatives aimed at ending the conflict, they say the Iranians are building up their forces along the disputed border for an imminent attack.

Both sides have been signalling in advance an imminent break in the two-month lull that followed the Ramadan offensive. Iran has

declared September 22-28 to be "War Week," a period of ceremonies apparently designed to boost what western analysts believe is the Iranian public's flagging support for the conflict.

An Iraqi communique reported that fighting continued in the central and northern sectors of the battlefield between the two countries.

There was fighting also east of the southern Iraqi city of Basra, where Iranians hold positions on the western bank of the Shatt al-Arab waterway. (Reuters, AP)

Gandhi to discuss arms with Brezhnev

NEW DELHI (Reuters). — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi leaves today for Moscow where she is expected to assure the Kremlin that India's efforts to broaden links with the West will not cool ties with the Soviet Union.

Her six-day visit to the Soviet Union, India's main arms supplier and major trade partner, follows her fence-mending tour of the U.S. in July.

Compared to the official and media build-up to her visit to the U.S., domestic public interest in her

journey to the Soviet Union has been subdued.

Indian journalists reporting from Moscow, however, said Soviet leaders were keenly awaiting the visit. Gandhi's first since she returned to power in January 1980. Her last personal contact with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev was when he travelled to New Delhi at the end of that year.

Gandhi is to meet Brezhnev today and tomorrow, and commentators said India's defence needs would be high on the agenda.

\$1m. in jewels stolen from Elvis' museum

MEMPHIS, Tennessee (AP). — Burglars broke into the Elvis Presley museum early Friday and stole jewelry valued at more than \$1 million, the museum's owner told police.

The owner, Jimmy Velvet, said the collection contained about 100 diamond rings and necklaces, which he purchased from friends and associates of the late entertainer.

The burglary came only hours before Velvet was to begin auctioning off some of his collection of

Presley memorabilia prior to moving the museum to Nashville.

The museum opened last year just down the street from Presley's mansion, Graceland, where the singer died in 1978 of a heart ailment.

PILGRIMS. — The Saudi passenger ship Kamar II, ferrying Moslem pilgrims to Saudi Arabia, sank near Yanbu on the Red Sea last Monday but there were no casualties, a Saudi official said yesterday.

Soviet top brass in Bulgaria for maneuvers

SOFIA (UPI). — Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander of the Warsaw Pact armed forces, has arrived in the Black Sea port of Varna to attend ground and naval maneuvers — named Shield-82 — to be held in Bulgaria from September 25 to October 1, Bulgarian newspapers said yesterday.

Warsaw Pact Chief of Staff Soviet Gen. Anatoly Gribkov also arrived with Kulikov for the maneuvers which are to involve about 60,000 soldiers from all the Soviet Bloc countries except Rumania.

Egyptian grave robbers uncover ancient tomb

MINYA, Egypt (AP). — Grave robbers led to the discovery of the eight-room tomb of an ancient Egyptian noble who lived around 1570 B.C.E. police sources disclosed on Saturday.

The tomb contained a large sarcophagus made of pink granite and inscribed with drawings and hieroglyphics, which the thieves had attempted to sell for 40,000 Egyptian pounds, the sources said.

The tomb, which was discovered seven metres beneath the ground, also contained a large number of smaller sarcophagi made of limestone and wood.

The Minya governorate, approximately 175 kilometres south of Cairo, was the home land for several ancient civilizations.

Stravinsky's widow, 93

NEW YORK (AP). — Vera Arturovna Stravinsky, actress, painter died early on Friday at her New York apartment at the age of 93.

Mrs. Stravinsky had been ill since June when she suffered a stroke. She last appeared in public when *Symphony of Psalms*, a work by her husband, was performed by the New York Philharmonic on June 15.

The two married in 1940 after Stravinsky's first wife died. The Stravinskys moved to the U.S. and became citizens in 1945.

Her husband died in 1971. She left no survivors. Burial will be next to her husband in Venice, Italy, on Wednesday.

UK's 8% inflation lowest in 4 years

LONDON (AP). — Britain's annual inflation rate has fallen to eight per cent, the lowest for nearly four years, the government reported on Friday.

In the 12 months ending in August, prices rose 8 per cent compared with 8.7 per cent the previous month. This is the lowest rate since October 1978.

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German opposition seeks to oust Schmidt this week

BONN (UPI). — Christian Democratic and Free Democratic leaders expressed confidence yesterday that their meeting today will pave the way for the ouster of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, possibly as early as Friday.

Free Democratic leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who resigned as foreign minister on Friday in the collapse of Schmidt's 13-year coalition government, was scheduled to confer with Christian Democratic leader Helmut Kohl and Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Christian Democratic leader, on a timetable to topple Schmidt and a programme to run the country until new elections are held, perhaps in the spring.

An open question was whether Genscher can deliver the 23 votes needed to give the Christian Democrats the 249 votes they need in the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament, to pass a "constructive no-confidence motion" that would make Kohl chancellor in place of Schmidt.

"Yes," Genscher told a reporter when asked if he could deliver.

But both Schmidt and former Chancellor Willy Brandt, who want to run a minority government until they can hold new elections in November, yesterday questioned Genscher's ability to hold enough of



West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who resigned on Friday.

the 53 Free Democratic Bundestag members in line to pass the no-confidence motion.

A story-faced but calm Schmidt issued the call for new elections in a speech to the Bundestag on Friday, after four Free Democratic cabinet ministers resigned from the governing alliance with Schmidt's Social Democrats, capping a long-running fight over economic policies.

Poles arrest 5th Kor leader

WARSAW (AP). — Poland's military authorities on Friday announced the arrest of Jan Jozef Lipski, the fifth leader of the former Kor Social Self-Defence Committee, the Polish news agency PAP reported.

The announcement, quoting a statement by the press spokesman of the supreme military prosecutor's office, says Lipski has been charged with plotting to overthrow the country's political system.

In addition to Lipski, the authorities have filed similar charges against Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Henryk Wujec and Jan Litnisk.

Lipski, 56, returned home to Poland of his own will last Wednesday from London where he had undergone medical treatment for his heart condition. He was shown an arrest warrant Thursday.

Meanwhile, four men scattered leaflets apparently from activists in the Solidarity union underground in a busy Warsaw street Friday, witnesses said.

The leaflets denounced the authorities for choking the aspiration of the Polish people, staging political trials and resorting to provocation as a prelude to an ultimate dissolution of the union.

Also on Friday, about 400 people gathered at a gravesite memorial to victims of the Katyn Forest massacre in World War II. Symptomatic of Solidarity placed wreaths on the memorial, but police did not interfere with the service.

A priest who introduced himself as chaplain of the Polish army in the 1939 campaign against the invading Germans delivered a brief speech in memory of "Poles who died in the East, who died in the West." But he made no direct reference to the mysterious massacre of 5,000 Polish officers. The soldiers had been interned after Soviet troops moved in from the East to meet the Germans.

Both Soviets and Germans have accused each other of killing the officers, but guilt has never been conclusively established. Many Poles blame the Russians.

Liquid blood presages good year for Naples

NAPLES (Reuters). — The blood of a 15th century martyr, San Gennaro, Naples' patron saint, liquefied yesterday before a packed congregation in the city's cathedral, auguring a good year for the southern Italian port city.

The congealed blood, contained in a glass phial, ran red and the city's archbishop announced the annual event in the traditional manner with a wave of a handkerchief.

Neapolitans believe that it will baffle their city if the blood of San

Gennaro turns liquid — a phenomenon that continues to puzzle scientists. The last time San Gennaro's blood failed to liquefy was in 1973, the year of a cholera outbreak in Naples.

OIL DEAL. — China yesterday signed a contract with two U.S. companies that will enable them to explore the country's off-shore oil resources, potentially the largest untapped reserves in the world.

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Angry Echoes

It's Two Steps Back After Assassination

SOME 440 pounds of explosives scattered the doves of peace in the Middle East last week. The blast that ended the life of President-elect Bashir Gemayel and 25 of his followers in their Christian Phalangist party headquarters in east Beirut led to a massacre of Palestinians also echoed in the United States where officials had hoped to seize "a moment of unprecedented opportunity" for peace, as Secretary of State George P. Shultz put it.

As Washington watched apprehensively and powerlessly, Israel, fearful that its largely successful effort to end the threat of the Palestine Liberation Organization would be compromised, lost no time reacting to the assassination. It sent its forces into west Beirut, despite the cease-fire agreement that had led to the P.L.O.'s evacuation. After skirmishing with leftist Muslim militia that left 38 dead, the Israeli army imposed its rule there, even occupying a consulate building in the Soviet Embassy compound for a while. American and Lebanese demands that Israel withdraw got nowhere fast and furiously, further increasing strains between Washington and Israel. A Security Council demand, in which the United States joined, was doomed to be no more effective.

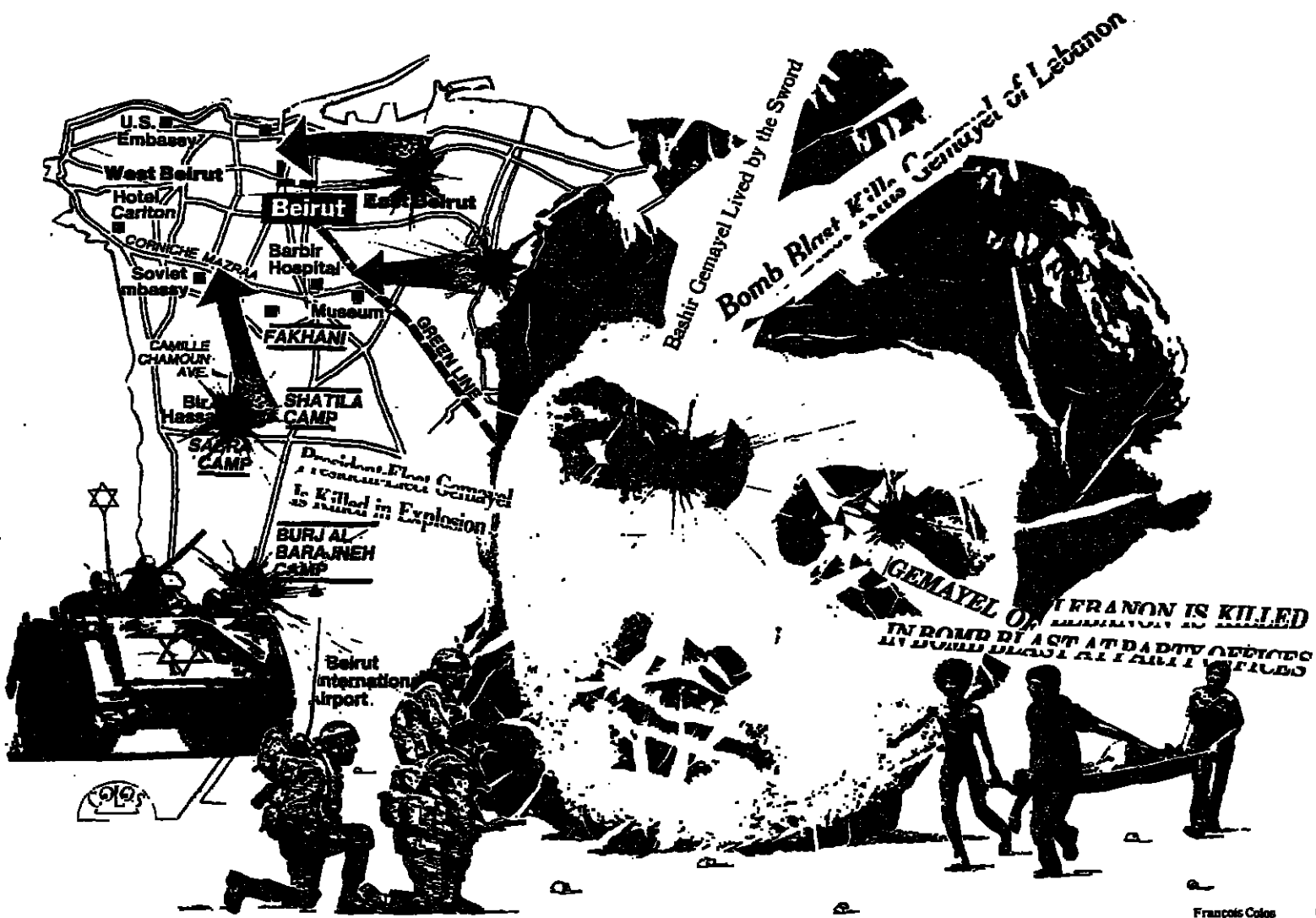
"We will leave when a suitable security arrangement will be found and all our aims will have been achieved in the whole of Lebanon," Lieut. Gen. Rafael Eitan, the Israeli Chief of Staff, declared. One Israeli aim was to remove some 2,000 Palestinian fighters who, Jerusalem contended, had violated the cease-fire agreement by remaining behind in west Beirut when the bulk of the P.L.O. forces left.

Although nobody claimed responsibility for Tuesday's killing of Mr. Gemayel, suspicions centered on leftist Muslim forces that had never accepted his election. In turn, the Arab world accused Israel of creating a pretext to stay in Lebanon indefinitely. Morris Draper, the special American envoy, had arrived in Jerusalem just a day before the assassination to seek the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. Instead, he wound up at a funeral that will make such withdrawal more difficult. Unless Israel could be persuaded to withdraw at least from west Beirut, Washington feared it would lose precious points among the Arabs and whatever support it might have gained for getting a new peace process started.

While P.L.O. leader Yasir Arafat

was attempting to salvage some political gains from the rubble with visits to Athens and Rome, Jordan's King Hussein announced his willingness to cooperate with the United States. No other Arab leaders, however, publicly backed his bid to play a pivotal role.

There were a few signs that the damage in Lebanon could be repaired. With President Elias Sarkis in the last seven days of his term, the Phalangist Party moved to prevent a power vacuum by proposing Mr. Gemayel's elder brother, Amin, as president. With no other credible candidates in sight, his election by Parliament was expected next week. Israel told skeptical American officials that its military moves were "limited and precautionary" and that it would be willing to withdraw when the Lebanese army was able to ensure security in the city. The Israelis called for a meeting with Lebanese officers to arrange for a transfer of authority. Before this could happen, however, the Israeli's Christian allies appeared to have slaughtered scores of civilians in two Palestinian camps in west Beirut. From Mr. Reagan came an expression of "outrage and revulsion" and a new demand for Israeli withdrawal.



Deaths and Turmoil Reawaken Lebanon's Despair

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

IT is somehow Lebanon's fate that whenever the political situation appears to inch back to normal, whenever rapprochement between Muslims and Christians appears within reach, events conspire to wreck things. So it was last week in Beirut, where sadness and doom and the stench of a massacre of Palestinians shrouded the city like a gray mist. Talk to the Lebanese and they will tell you that for a few brief moments they could almost glimpse pre-civil war Beirut. The Lebanese army and internal security forces were beginning to fan out across the divided capital, the Christian and Muslim militias were making arrangements to lay down their arms in conjunction with the inauguration of the young new President-elect Bashir Gemayel and entrepreneurs were flocking to the gutted city-center that separates east and west Beirut, bidding for property and talking of rebuilding.

By week's end, however, Bashir Gemayel was dead, the victim of a still unexplained bomb blast, and it was Israeli troops that were fanning out across the capital, filling the security vacuum that supposedly had followed the assassination of Mr. Gemayel. The whistle of bullets and the wall of sirens reverberated across Beirut. Lebanon was back to normal.

Maybe when matters sort themselves out, Mr. Gemayel's replacement and the Israeli occupation of west and east Beirut eventually will result in a more peaceful Lebanon than might have been otherwise. And maybe not. In any event, it is the death of Mr. Gemayel, the presence of the Israeli army in west Beirut, and the uncontrolled killings in the Palestinian camps that will define Lebanese politics for months to come.

Although the Reagan Administration expressed surprise and anger, the Israeli's move seemed consistent with the rest of their operation, a natural extension of their military and political objectives. The Israelis came to Lebanon to destroy

both the Palestine Liberation Organization and an idea — that of an independent Palestinian state. Accordingly, their entry into west Beirut, the ultimate breeding ground of the P.L.O. and the hotbed of Palestinian nationalism, had raised concern that they would try to do in the sprawling refugee camps of the city what they did in the camps of south Lebanon — level them or make them uninhabitable for the previous residents. The respected Beirut daily *Al-Nahar* reported that the Israeli troops who burst into the Sabra-Chatila Palestinian camps Thursday brought with them two large bulldozers.

Slaughter of Civilians

But few persons were prepared for the sight that greeted reporters who entered the rubble-strewn camps Saturday after being turned back Friday. They discovered the bodies of scores of men, women and children, many of them shot in the head or back. Some of the men appeared to have been lined up against a wall and executed, according to news agency reports. What looked like entire families were found dead in their homes. Camp residents blamed the killings on Christian militiamen who had apparently taken control. Elsewhere in west Beirut, Israeli forces were reported to have detained hundreds of persons after house-to-house searches for Muslim fighters. The Israeli command closed off the camps to all forces after receiving reports of the slaughter and announced it was investigating.

Entering west Beirut in the first place may have been necessary for the Israelis for another reason besides security. Ever since the election of Mr. Gemayel, the Begin Government had been demanding that Lebanon sign a peace treaty with it. Mr. Gemayel was reluctant to commit himself to such a pact, fearing it would condemn Lebanon to an isolation from its Arab neighbors that its service economy could ill afford and would certainly alienate the west Beirut-based Sunni Muslim leadership without whose minimal support he would have found it impossible to rule.

But with Israeli troops, in some areas accompanied by Christian militiamen, disarming the Palestinians and Muslims of west Beirut, while permitting the Christians of east Beirut to retain their weapons, the balance of power has shifted radically in favor of whatever Christian figure now assumes the presidency. It will now be much more difficult for the Muslims to manifest their opposition to a treaty or security pact with the Jewish state.

The question of who will fill the presidential chair must be answered before Sept. 23 when President Elias Sarkis's term ends. The Christian Phalangist Party waited only 24 hours after Mr. Gemayel's burial to try to fill the void by nominating his older brother, Amin, for the job. Former President Camille Chamoun has also tossed his hat in the ring, but at the age of 82, his chances of defeating Amin Gemayel are slim.

Amin, a 40-year-old lawyer who has been in Parliament for 10 years, is considered more moderate than his brother with better relations with the Muslim community and was presented by the party as a "consensus candidate." During the height of the civil war in 1975 and 1976, he had contacts with the P.L.O. and he renewed them shortly before his election.

Whoever wins will have the thankless task of trying to square Israel's military and political agenda in Lebanon with the need for Muslim-Christian rapprochement and the eventual removal of Syrian, Israeli and Palestinian guerrilla forces from their respective occupation zones.

The Syrians say they have no intention of leaving unless the Israelis do. They are believed certain to use their military clout in the Bekaa Valley and north Lebanon to work against any Lebanon-Israel treaty. As for the 7,000 P.L.O. guerrillas still pouring into Syrian-controlled areas they seem prepared to harass the Israelis as long as the Syrians let them.

Such is the kaleidoscope of Lebanese politics — lots of tiny fragments that are constantly shaken by events to form new and unexpected images but that never seem to come together into a unified whole.

Schmidt, Facing Defeat, Moved Forcefully but Probably Too Late Last Week

Age and Arithmetic Overtake Bonn's Coalition

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

FOR some who have watched Helmut Schmidt since his re-election in 1980, it was as if he had regained his old strength and combativeness just as he was being brought down. After two years of seemingly reacting to events rather than shaping them, at home and abroad, the 63-year-old Chancellor last week stole the initiative from his ship-jumping Free Democratic coalition partners and Christian Democratic foes and, in a ringing speech to the Bundestag, dared them to match their popularity against his in new elections.

It was a fine speech but it was probably too late. Even as he rose to speak, Helmut Schmidt was the leader of a precarious minority Government, deserted moments before by his junior Free Democratic coalition partners who, for 13 years, had enabled the Social Democratic Party to put its imprint on West Germany, consolidating a model welfare state and forging new links with East Germany and the rest of Communist Europe. For the last eight years, Helmut Schmidt has been in charge, but now, unless his opponents have botched their parliamentary arithmetic, the post-Schmidt era looks close.

Over the weekend the politicians nervously combed heads and mapped strategy. Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democratic chief who hopes to supplant Mr. Schmidt, said he would try to bring a no-confidence vote against the Chancellor next week. Some of

the liberal Free Democrats showed signs of bolting against the decision to swing from Mr. Schmidt to Mr. Kohl, but Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the party leader and outgoing Foreign Minister, seemed to have his ramshackle organization under reasonable control. Barring a major break-up of the Free Democrats' parliamentary group or slippage from his own party's ranks on a secret ballot, Mr. Kohl appeared to have the votes in the Bundestag to become Chancellor.

Post-mortems on the 13-year-old coalition concurred on the inevitable quality of its demise. A mood of distemper overtook the Schmidt-Genscher tandem almost immediately after it was returned to power with a strengthened majority in October 1980. The Chancellor, who had a peace-maker installed last year, seemed to lose his sure touch, and increasingly turned toward right, Spenglerian musings about the dangers of a global economic catastrophe.

In foreign policy, the sharpened tones of American-Soviet relations left little room for Bonn to exercise or develop its "Ostpolitik" with Eastern Europe, and the suggestion that Mr. Schmidt might serve as a "translator" between Washington and Moscow made little sense when the two capitals were hardly on speaking terms. The strident left wing of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats and like-minded people in the Free Democrats persistently questioned the wisdom of West Germany's commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's planned deployment of medium-range missiles next year. Symptomatic of the coalition's

drained energies were its muted responses to the European-American dispute over the Soviet gas pipeline. Mr. Schmidt had enough problems at home, so he lowered his voice abroad.

Thirteen years is a very long time for any government or regime, and some would say the coalition, exhausted, died simply of old age. But, in the last few years, as the German economy stagnated and its unemployment began to grow at the highest rate in Western Europe — some 1.7 million West Germans are out of work, more than at any time since 1950 — Mr. Schmidt and his Social Democrats were inevitably blamed. At the same time, pressure built within the Free Democrats and their constituency of professionals and small businessmen to check spending on the abundant West German welfare state. The last, and bitterest, squabbles within the dying coalition were over the budget.

In spite of these pressures, the coalition might have limped to the end of its 1984 mandate if it had not been for the disruptive emergence of the so-called "Green" protest movement. A jumbled alliance of ecologists, romantic far-leftists, Communists and enemies of nuclear weapons, the Greens sapped the strength of the Social Democrats and spread panic among Mr. Genscher's Free Democrats by threatening their very existence. Demonstrating growing power, the Green-Alternative List displaced the Free Democrats as the third-ranking party in state elections in Hamburg in June, taking 7.7 percent of the vote. They seem likely to improve on this score in Hesse next Sunday. For Mr. Genscher and his small party, a jump to the Christian Democrats began to look like a life-or-death proposition.

Mr. Kohl and the Christian Democrats speak bravely of a "new beginning" in West Germany. But, in practical terms, the same breath, Christian Democrats privately insist that there will be considerable continuity in domestic and foreign policy, starting with Mr. Genscher, who is likely to remain Foreign Minister. The atmospherics of relations with the United States may improve, but a close



Black Star / Hemming Christoph
Chancellor Helmut Schmidt

Kohl aide cautioned that Washington should expect no blank check, particularly on the sensitive question of nuclear arms limitation talks in Geneva and the deployment of medium-range missiles on German territory. On domestic matters, if he becomes Chancellor, Mr. Kohl is expected to prune some social programs but not with the zest of the Reagan Administration.

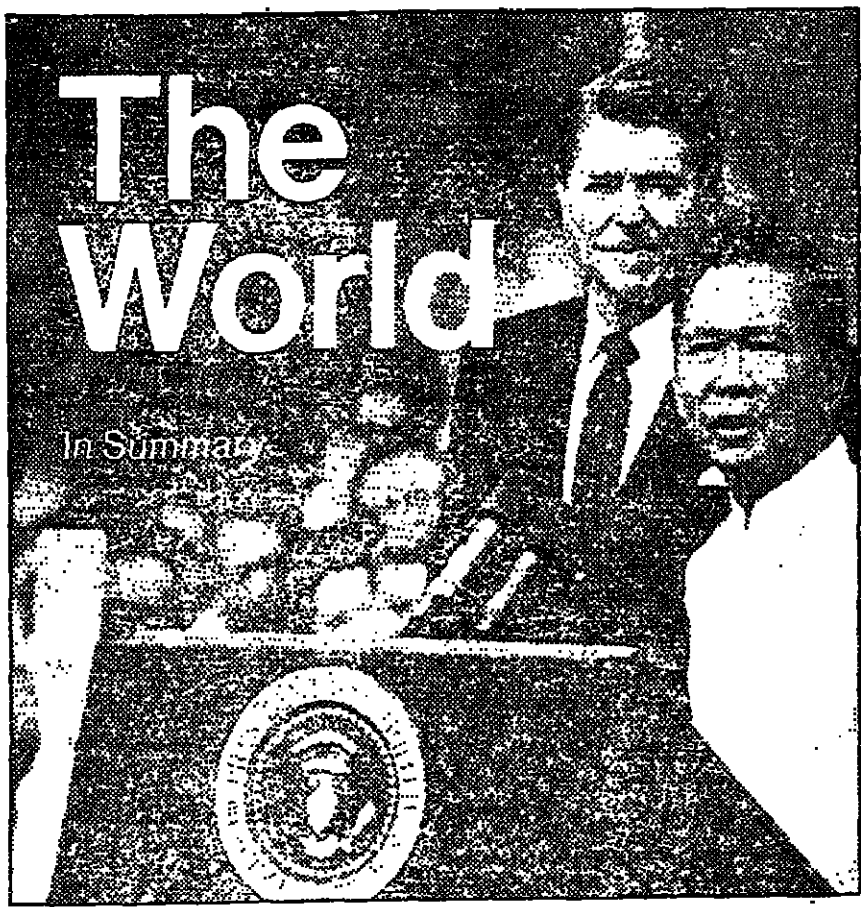
The departure of Mr. Schmidt — if that is what it is to be — will in some ways make Bonn a duller place. The large, affable Mr. Kohl seems unlikely to lecture the Bundestag, or indeed leaders of the world, with the aplomb that Mr. Schmidt sharpened over the years. The embattled Chancellor showed his hauteur right up to the end. "For us Social Democrats, the reputation and solidity of democracy is more important than tactical party advantages," he told the Bundestag. For many, there was the unmistakable sense that a class act was ending.



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President Reagan with President Ferdinand E. Marcos

Marcos Gets A Boost in Washington

Philippines President Ferdinand E. Marcos sent his wife and heir apparent, Imelda, to Moscow in July to invite Soviet investment in a million-ton cement plant and other barge deals. But last week, on his first official visit to Washington in 16 years, he was talking real money. Officials pledged expanded guarantees for a \$204.5 million nuclear power plant and talks to begin in April on Mr. Marcos's dreams of quadrupling the \$100 million a year Americans pay to retain naval and air bases at Subic Bay and Clark Air Force Base.

But the money wasn't everything. Mr. Marcos calls himself a "constitutional authoritarian," but his many critics back home, including the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manila, insist that the constitutional aspects of government thinly veil a corrupt and often brutal rule. The Marcos visit is partly intended to enhance his standing by displaying his acceptability in Washington.

On that score, President Reagan hailed Mr. Marcos as "a respected voice for reason and moderation in international forums." Nevertheless, the Administration has hesitated to request Senate approval of an extradition treaty that could send home regime critics among the 750,000 Filipinos in the United States. Five Senators urged Mr. Reagan to use the Marcos visit "to enhance the cause of human rights" and Representative Stephen Solarz, Democrat of New York, asked about charges by Amnesty International of widespread torture and "disappearances" of regime political opponents. Mr. Marcos said Amnesty was misinformed.

Before flying to Washington, Mr. Marcos accused critics of plotting strikes and assassinations (he told Mr. Reagan he had escaped five attempts, and later he remembered three more); 50 Filipino labor leaders and other "agitators" were jailed. Cracking down on crime, he empowered 1,000 "secret marshals" to shoot to kill. They did; 47 suspects died in two weeks before the marshals' guns were muzzled.

Mr. Marcos made elaborate preparations for the trip, sending his brother-in-law and three other ambassadors to marshal supporters and distribute thousands of T-shirts bearing Tagalog language slogans to be seen on Manila television screens. Opponents forecast tens of thousands of antiregime demonstrators would see him off, but only 2,000 turned out in Manila last week. In Washington, only a few dozen carried such signs as "Marcos: Regan's hit man in Asia."

Filipino officials dismissed reports that Mr. Marcos, 65, was in poor health and contemplating a six-month rest cure. But Mrs. Marcos, who was recently named to a 10-member council to run the country if necessary, sat in on the White House talks and held her own meetings with Reagan Cabinet members during unexplained blanks in her husband's schedule.

Hints of Change in El Salvador

El Salvador's poisonous brew of leftist guerrilla warfare, army repression and murder by rightist death squads was made even more deadly last week by a new surge of random violence. But for a change, there were also hints pointing toward moderation.

The provisional President, Alvaro Magaña, cautiously proposed taking up negotiations to end the strife in a commission he hopes to establish with rightist and leftist party representatives and Gen. José Guillermo García, the Defense Minister. Mr. Magaña denied he was already studying proposals relayed to him after the head of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, Guillermo Manuel Ungo, was received in Costa Rica by President Luis Alberto Monge.

Since last year, Washington has been encouraging Salvadoran authorities to try to detach the moderate Mr. Ungo, a one-time vice presidential candidate with a wide circle of influential foreign friends, from the guerrillas. Last month, Assistant Secretary of State Thomas O. Enders again urged the Salvadoran Government to launch "a process of recon-

ciliation in which adversaries can substitute political competition for armed competition." Washington is continuing a bipartisan policy in El Salvador initiated by the Carter Administration. Mr. Enders added, bidding to finesse critics of repression in Congress and in Venezuela, where support for the Salvadoran regime cooled after the defeat of President José Napoleón Duarte.

The Enders speech enraged Salvadoran rightists — a conservative newspaper angrily suggested last week that "some confused leftist or some third world priest" could have said the same. United States officials said Mr. Enders was merely reflecting the conciliatory diplomatic style of Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Khomeini Claims Another Victim

An ardent defender and former leader of the Iranian Revolution became its latest victim last week. Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, who returned from exile alongside the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in February, 1979, was executed by a firing squad after being convicted of attempting to overthrow the Government and kill the Ayatollah.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh, 46 years old, was Foreign Minister during the time of the American hostages. Although he frequently defended his Government's position, he was thought to have reservations about holding the Americans and had opposed trying them as spies.

He spoke English and French well and seemed Western in thought as well as appearance. He was believed to have a moderate's dislike of the fanaticism the revolution bred in such abundance. Prisons are said to be jammed, torture is commonplace and in recent months some 70 military officers were reported to have been shot as threats to the regime.

When President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr fell from power a few months after the release of the hostages and the takeover of government institutions by Islamic fundamentalists, Mr. Ghotbzadeh fell with him. He was reported to be living quietly in Teheran, studying Islamic law. Then, in April, he was arrested for plotting. On the same state-run television network he had once directed in the promotion of the revolution, he confessed to conspiring against his leader and said he would "willingly welcome any punishment." On Wednesday, he was taken at his word.

Bolivia Tries An Un-Coup

Bolivia's generals put the country on rewind last week. Two disastrous years after ousting Hernán Siles Zuazo, the last elected civilian President, the generals broke ranks before a paralyzing strike and headed back to the barracks "to preserve national unity."

Air Force Gen. Natalio Morales said the armed forces would convene the Congress that was elected in June 1980 — never mind that the military had forcibly disbanded it the following month. "Bolivia's economic, social and political crisis threatens the security of the nation and the nation itself," the armed forces conceded.

Gen. Guido Vildoso, Bolivia's ninth President in four years, had been in office 57 days when the central labor union called its nationwide general strike and demanded his resignation. Airports, public transportation, factories and offices stopped work to protest the austerity program of increased fuel prices and devalued pesos that he announced early last week. Inflation had reached 150 percent and the International Monetary Fund refused to help unless Bolivians tightened their belts.

Barring a last-minute counter-coup, always a possibility in Bolivia, Mr. Zuazo was expected to return from exile to pick up the pieces. Not long before the announcement in La Paz, army units took over the central plaza and three radio stations in the southern city of Sucre and arrested leaders of the local strike committee. They declared Sucre a "military zone," under which all political, union and business activities are sometimes banned.

MIT: Freudenberg, Henry Glazier and Katherine J. Roberts

U.S. Strategy in Middle East Rests on Three Pillars, All Shaky

By LESLIE H. GELB

WASHINGTON — All Middle East strategy for the Reagan Administration is divided into three parts: how to keep the revolutionary flames of the Iran-Iraq war from spreading, how to restore some semblance of stability to Lebanon, and how to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict over Palestinian rights in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

With the launching of President Reagan's peace plan two weeks ago, the Administration hoped to concentrate American energies and influence on the Palestinian problem. But the assassination of President-elect Bashir Gemayel followed by Israeli troops moving into West Beirut brought the Lebanese civil war crashing back onto center stage. If Iran launches another offensive against Iraq in October, as American intelligence reports predict, this will draw the attention of Saudi Arabia and other Arab moderates away from the Palestinian question as well.

As Administration planners see the situation, events have conspired over the last year to reduce the Soviet Union to a relatively minor role in the area, leaving the United States with almost all the responsibility but still without the necessary power to fashion peace. Their thinking was that the United States had enough power to get some momentum going on the Palestinian problem only as long as the other fronts were quiet.

At first, things moved in the right direction for the Administration. Bipartisan support for the Reagan initiative was picking up. And King Hussein of Jordan, a central and uncertain figure in the Reagan strategy, last week went beyond the consensus reached at the recent Arab summit in Fez by saying he would play "a very active part" in the peace process. The Reagan plan, which calls for a self-governing Palestinian authority on the West Bank and Gaza in "association" with Jordan, is premised on the King's willingness to move into the foreground. Up to now, however, nobody in the Arab world has publicly issued him marching orders.

There was some negative background noise to be sure. Pope John Paul II and Western European leaders were regaling P.L.O. leader Yasir Arafat

Triple Threatened Diplomacy

in public at the very time when Washington was looking to transfer the negotiating mantle from Mr. Arafat to King Hussein. Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev blasted the Reagan plan and presented his own six-point program that emphasized an independent Palestinian state. The program was widely viewed as an effort to scold radical Arab leaders for excluding Moscow from the Fez peace plan.

But events in Lebanon, more than anything else, were short-circuiting Administration strategy. Rather than focus Israeli attention on the Reagan plan, like it or not, the Administration found itself once again using all its leverage to pry Israeli troops from West Beirut. That, officials knew, was not going to be easy, to say the least. Israel made a tremendous investment in lives and money to gut Palestinian power in Lebanon and put a man of its choice, Mr. Gemayel, in charge. Prime Minister Menachem Begin is not about to let that effort go down the drain now and allow a resurgence of anti-Israeli groups.

Administration officials understand this. They also know that even if they succeed in forcing an Israeli withdrawal from Beirut, Lebanon is likely to erupt in the old communal violence among Moslems and Christians. The resulting bloodshed could be worse than during the recent battles between Israelis and Palestinians. In private, officials did not even pretend that they knew what could be done to stop it. But for the moment, the main problem was the Israeli presence in West Beirut and the damage this was doing to Washing-

ton's standing. "American credibility in the Arab world is at stake," an official said.

No U.S. Help for Iraq

There are no illusions whatsoever about Washington's ability to shape events in the Persian Gulf area. The Saudis and other Arab leaders are giving Iraq an estimated \$1 billion a month to fight the forces of the Ayatollah Khomeini. An Iranian victory, they fear, could pose fundamentalist rebellions in their own countries and the Saudis, in particular, have told Washington that preventing such upheaval is their number one priority. That means much less time, money and risk in behalf of the Reagan plan.

As of now, the Iraqis have stabilized the front on the Gulf. But intelligence analysts here predict Iran will soon open a second front against Baghdad.

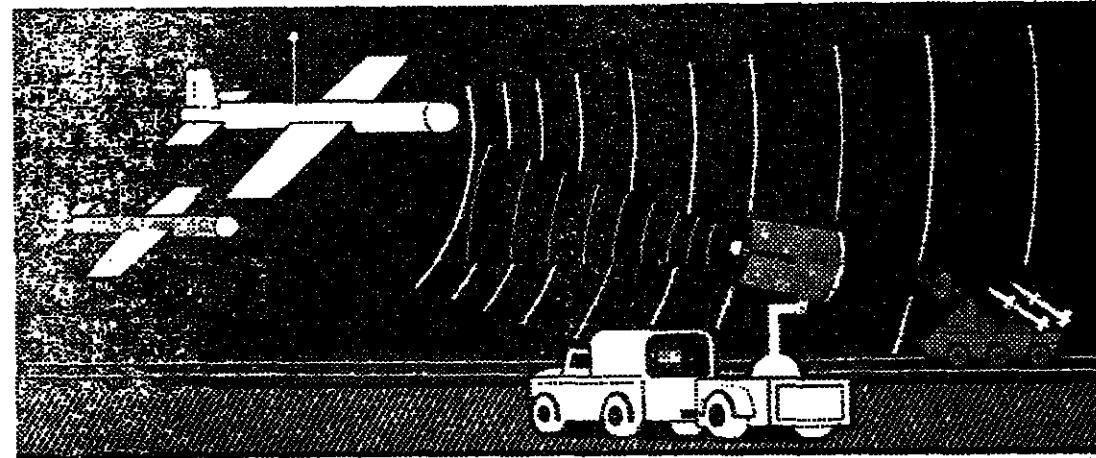
The Administration's hands now seem tied. As officials explain it, they obviously cannot help Iran, yet they do not want to alienate Iran either. Their judgment is that the Khomeini regime is here to stay for the foreseeable future, that it is anti-Soviet as well as anti-American, and that Iran remains the strategic centerpiece in the region. For that reason, and also because of the likely Israeli reaction, officials feel that they cannot aid Iraq, despite repeated Iraqi overtures. The Administration is leaving that job to the West Europeans, who can arm Iraq more quietly.

In the early days of the Administration, policy was aimed at an anti-Soviet strategic consensus of Israel and the moderate Arab states. That idea is long gone. Then came the love affair with Saudi Arabia, until it was recognized that the Saudis were more inclined to talk than to act. Most recently, the Reagan team has come to view the area as three pieces of a jigsaw puzzle that would never fit together. So, instead of trying to make them fit, they hoped to keep them apart, to prevent one conflict from blocking movement to resolve another, and in particular, to keep the Gulf area and Lebanon quiet enough so that some headway could be made on the Palestinian problem.

With only the prospect of more killings in Lebanon and the Gulf, that new strategy is also in jeopardy.

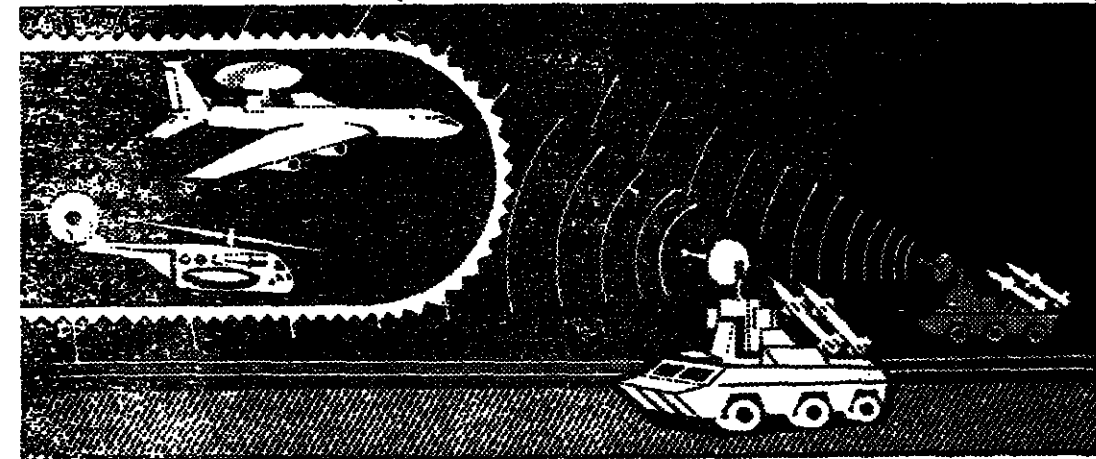
How Israel Decimated Tanks and Mobile Missiles Supplied to Syria

Soviet Arms Come In Second in Lebanon



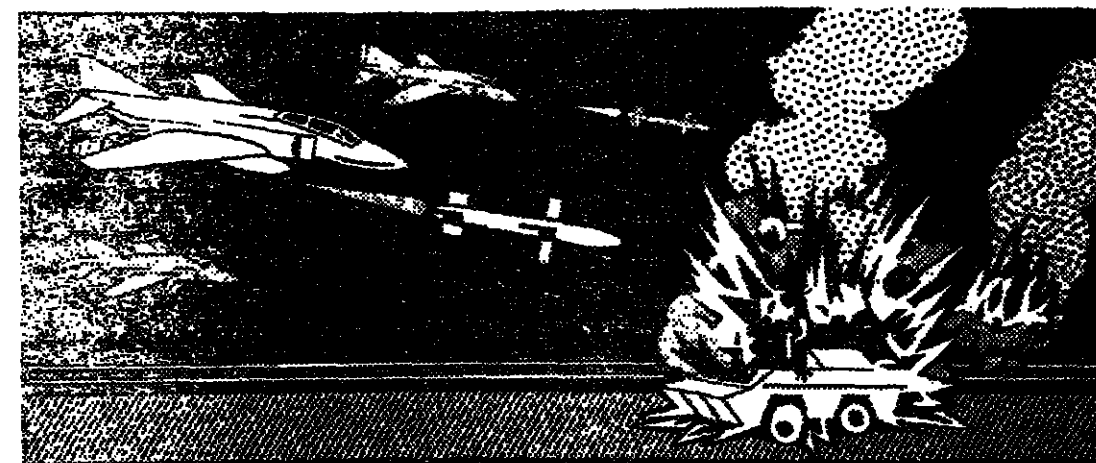
Drones approach

In the Bekaa Valley, two remotely piloted Israeli aircraft use electronics to bamboozle Syrian ground warning radar into believing they are manned attackers.



SAM revealed

The Syrian antiaircraft crew turns on its tracking radar, thus giving away its location to Israeli jammers and battle management aircraft.



SAM destroyed

Israeli fighters, guided by data from the circling managers, pounce on the blinded SAM.

By DREW MIDDLETON

Israel's operations against Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization forces in Lebanon have demonstrated that, in this test bed for modern military technology, American and Israeli weapons are superior to those provided by the Soviet Union. In light of what happened to Russian aircraft, antiaircraft systems and tanks, some recipients of these arms in the Middle East might well be wishing they had bought American.

This conclusion, consulting to the NATO alliance, may be modified by two factors. One is that some of the most effective arms and electronic devices were made in Israel, not America. The second is that the fighting proved once again that Arab troops are behind in training.

At the start of the campaign the Israeli air force

was concerned about the Soviet SAM-6 antiaircraft missiles and the ZSU 23/4 quadruple 23-millimeter automatic anti-aircraft cannon. Both these weapons are mounted on tracked vehicles and controlled by radar. In the 1973 war, they destroyed a high number of Israeli aircraft.

The Israeli command's problem in this summer's fighting was to induce the antiaircraft weapons, deployed in the Bekaa Valley, to reveal themselves electronically. Two remotely piloted aircraft were used — one called Samson, launched from American-made F-4 Phantom, and another, Delilah, launched from the ground. These drones carried radar reflectors that made the pilotless planes appear as large as manned aircraft on Syrian ground radar. They also were equipped with receivers that could "hear" Syrian radar transmissions.

The Syrians, thinking from the readings on their

radars that they were being attacked, turned on the radars for the SAM-6's and the ZSU's. (A well-trained SAM crew would not have switched its gear on this soon.) An Israeli EO-135 then entered the battle. This is a Boeing 707 filled with electronic listening equipment. The plane was joined by an E-3C Hawkeye early warning aircraft on the lookout for Syrian fighters and a CH-53 helicopter carrying radar jamming devices. Israeli fighters, guided by these aircraft, swooped on the Syrian antiaircraft defenses and in a few days had destroyed almost all of them. The Syrian fighters that rose to defend the SAM's and ZSU's were badly mauled, too, with 88 aircraft reportedly shot down without the loss of a single Israeli plane.

Syrian pilots then tried several of the newest Russian antiaircraft missiles out of Moscow. These are the SAM-8, code-named Gecko by NATO, and the SAM-9. The Gecko, mounted on an armored car, is more advanced than the SAM-6 and the new weapon is credited with bringing down at least three Phantoms. Both the SAM-8 and -9 have greater range than the SAM-6, as well as higher-explosive warheads. However, the Israelis apparently solved the problems of attacking them (the general technique is the same), for batteries of both new missiles have been destroyed, presumably by American Phantoms.

The reasons for the very high Syrian tank losses are less identifiable. One certainly is the superior tactical training of the Israeli tank crews. Early in the fighting, for example, the Israelis destroyed most of a Syrian tank battalion which had been lured down a narrow road with a mountain on one side and a marsh on the other.

Beyond American Arms

But new weapons also played their part. Military analysts on the scene believe that the Israelis used their own version of an antitank weapon now being developed in the United States. It is known as Sadarm (for Sense and Destroy Armor) and is one of a number of antitank systems being developed by the Pentagon under a program called Assault Breaker. The American objective is to develop conventional weapons to counter Soviet tanks on the Central Front in Europe.

The Israeli version was probably fired from an American self-propelled eight-inch howitzer. The shell, reports said, appeared to break into three segments, each of which homed on the cupola of the target tank (where the armor generally is thickest). Once fired, the projectile — which also can be launched from an aircraft — is supposed to pick out its own target. Reports from Lebanon suggest that television guidance or some system other than heat-seekers was employed.

Pentagon officials concede that the Israelis probably know about Sadarm and that use of a comparable weapon may have gone beyond American developments. One Israeli report said that many of the tanks knocked out were Soviet T-72's, which NATO was alleged to consider invulnerable. NATO sources rejected this, however. In their eyes no tank now in the Russian inventory is invulnerable to Western antitank weapons.

Though Israel has balked for political reasons at sharing battlefield intelligence from Lebanon with American officers, this action may be more of a bluff than a blow to Pentagon analysts. The Israelis have held back information on MIG-25 kills and damage to T-72 tanks, but the West already knows a lot about these weapons. What the Pentagon would like to find out is whether any Soviet aircraft more advanced than the MIG-25 made an appearance. There is interest, too, in short-range SAM's mounted on armored personnel carriers, which NATO knows are in the region.

Of the Arab powers, Syria and Iraq will find their military potential weakened by the vulnerability of Soviet weapons. Syria, at the outbreak of the fighting, had 2,700 Russian tanks of which 400 were T-72's. The T-62's and T-54/55's which make up the rest of the inventory would be even more vulnerable than the T-72's. All of Syria's combat aircraft are made in Russia. Military sources report that a squadron of MIG-25's, the most advanced Syrian plane, suffered heavily in its encounter with Israel's American-made F-15's. (There were reports last week that Iranian warplanes had shot down an Iraqi MIG-25 — the first indication that Iraq possesses this model.) Thus, the Syrian high command must face the bleak prospect that it does not have the means today to fight the Israelis on anything like even terms.

سكنا من الأصل

By JOHN KIFNER

After decades of nearly constant expansion and resulting rising expectations, the fallback to 1972 levels of purchasing power came as a bitter shock. Illustrating the



It was good spring for grain, but shortages of imported fertilizers and rubber, the wheat and rye crop somewhat. More importantly, farmers are storing grain, holding back from selling to state enterprises for zlotys they regard as increasingly worthless. In the past, France and Canada made up a grain shortfall of five million tons. But if, as seems likely, they do not make up this year's, it could mean higher prices and eventual rationing for bread, the last, and perhaps most scarce, unrationed staple. "If this goes on, what if the worst comes to pass, what if the war breaks out, the few intellectuals sympathetic to the Government, 'Could they shoot the women?'"

Compounding the economic malaise is what one economist called the "sullen, noncooperative attitude of the Polish worker." The official press is campaigning to reduce absenteeism and sick leave, which rose 10.2 percent in the first five months of this year.

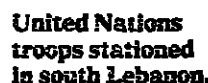
"Even if they were to get new loans, it's doubtful they'd make any progress until there was some reconciliation, some closing of the gulf between ruler and the ruled," a Western diplomat said.

By BERNARD D. NOSSITER

The critical fact, most diplomats agree, is that the United Nations is a collection of states unwilling to cede sovereign power to a collective organization. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was not brought to the Council because everybody knew that Moscow would veto any Council command. The United States joined in resolutions ordering Israel to observe cease-fires in Lebanon and to accept United Nations observers. But when these edicts were defied, Washington was unwilling to join other Council members in prohibiting arms sales to Israel.

Many diplomats doubt that the United Nations can be effective in the face of the serious challenge some other around the world. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said the United Nations "presupposes, at a minimum, a working relationship among the permanent members." Officials recall that the Middle East war of 1973 was ended by the combined efforts of the Soviet Union and the United States in the Security Council; they shared a common interest.

The Secretary General's reforms may provide some relief to the east. But the United Nations faces the critical conditions appear to be some what in Soviet-American relations and a readiness by the other 155 sovereign states to use the place.



Planning a trip to Egypt? This book tells you where to go, what to see and what *not* to see! Flight schedules to and from Ben-Gurion Airport, restaurant guide, historical background (including the history of Egypt's Jewish community). Helpful hints include: where to find a kosher restaurant in Cairo, how much bottled water to buy per day, how to read hieroglyphics, where to find a direct telephone line to Israel. The slim, easy-to-carry volume includes maps, drawings and colour photographs.

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I'm glad I changed...

The Nation

In Summary

President Holds Congress's Feet To Another Fire

As lawmakers steamed, the White House turned up the heat under Congress last week. The Administration refused to cooperate on making defense spending cuts agreed to in June, and President Reagan capped that with a call for a lame-duck session to deal with outstanding spending bills. Stop-gap funding — and, by implication, Congressional procedure — is "bad economics and bad government," Mr. Reagan said. Bowing to the tradition of honoring such calls, the Congressional leadership — which had been steadfastly squelching the notion whenever it had been floated from within — resignedly agreed to reconvene after the November elections.

From the Presidential perspective, a special session could make sense. Not one of the 13 spending bills for the fiscal year that begins in two weeks has passed, so an omnibus bill that would continue spending at current rates — the routine way out of such logjams — seems inevitable if Congress is to adjourn to electioneer on schedule, Oct. 3. The White House prefers to deal with spending bill by bill and play hardball with priorities. That was what it was doing last week with the House and Senate appropriations panels' struggle to trim \$8.7 billion from the \$210 billion President Reagan last week said he still wants for the military for 1983.

There was trouble on other fronts, too. Despite Republican denial — and hasty preparation of a G.O.P. version that cost a half a billion more — House Democrats passed a \$1 billion measure, unlikely to go anywhere in the Republican Senate, to create temporary public works jobs for 200,000 of the 19.3 million unemployed. The Democratic plan dramatized the shakiness of the economy — as did the usual batch of dismal economic indicators. Another surge in the number of Americans filing initial claims for unemployment benefits, most analysts said, means double-digit joblessness is not far off. But an end to the recession seems to be. Last week, factory operating levels were reported to have hit a seven-and-a-half year low, and housing starts in August to have lost half the ground gained in a temporary July surge.

An Easy Season For Incumbents

Election Day may very well be another story, of course, but the 1982 primary season now nearing its end has been a breeze for most incumbent members of Congress and governors. Such was the case last week on the busiest Tuesday of the campaign, when voters in 12 states and the District of Columbia picked nominees.

One Senator had a close call. Nevada Democrat Howard W. Cannon, after his fifth term, was almost beaten by Representative James D. Santini. But Vermont's Republican Senator Robert T. Stafford Jr., chairman of the Committee on the Environment and Public Works, easily defeated challengers who claimed that he was losing touch with his home turf. So did Representative Clement J. Zablocki of Wisconsin, head of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who faced his first determined Democratic opponent in 34 years.

As often happens, Massachusetts went its own way. Gov. Edward J. King lost to former Gov. Michael S. Dukakis, who lost to Mr. King four years ago. Mr. Dukakis made the most of corruption unearthed during Mr. King's tenure and repeatedly laced into his embrace of President Reagan's economic policies.

Another former Governor seeking a comeback, Rudy Perpich of Minnesota, won the Democratic nomination over Attorney General Warren Spannaus, who had been endorsed by former Vice President Mondale and by



Senator Howard W. Cannon

the Democratic Farmer-Labor Party and at one point was assumed to be far ahead. And in Wisconsin, Terry J. Kohler, whose father and grandfather were governors, got the Republican gubernatorial nomination. To the surprise of many party officials, Anthony S. Earl, a lawyer, got the Democratic nod in part because he was a staunch supporter of a "nuclear weapons moratorium and reduction" proposition that carried by a 3-to-1 margin.

In two races, past prominence

didn't count for much. Eugene J. McCarthy, who wanted to represent Minnesota in the Senate once again, was swamped by a wealthy young businessman, Mark Dayton. In the District of Columbia, Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr. won nomination to a second term, easily defeating Patricia Roberts Harris, who was secretary of health and human services in the Carter Administration.

The season hasn't quite run its course. Thursday is primary day in New York, and runoffs are due in a handful of other states this month.

Reagan Prodded On Minorities

Whatever the Reagan Administration's sensitivity to black Americans and the issues affecting them, a strong round of criticism last week apparently touched some White House nerves. The President responded by defending his record before a group of black Republicans, and the Justice Department sought to join voting rights suits in Illinois.

The President's speech came as the Washington Council of Lawyers, a public interest bar association, released a 138-page study of the Administration's civil rights record concluding the White House had "retreated from well-established bipartisan policies," and "seemingly gone out of its way to alienate minority groups." Earlier, the chairmen of 33 state civil rights agencies protested what they called "a dangerous deterioration" in Federal civil rights enforcement.

Mr. Reagan was cheered at times as he denied such charges before National Black Republican Council members, but some Democrats thought his pronouncements gained him no ground. He was highly critical of the Great Society programs of the Johnson Administration, which many blacks still view as a landmark in American recognition of past mistreatment of minorities and neglect of the poor.

Mr. Reagan said the programs had left blacks worse off than they might have been and that the government spending involved had steered the country toward its current economic straits. He frequently harped back fondly the 1950's as a period of economic progress that was disrupted when "costly liberal programs" marked the start of a spending binge "that would slowly change the nature of our society." But few blacks recall those years with the warmth Mr. Reagan displayed — racial discrimination was still legal in many states and there were virtually no black elected officials in the South.

A spokesman for the Democratic National Committee predicted the criticism would drive the President's approval rating among blacks, said by a White House adviser to be "in the teens," even lower. That seemed of little concern to Mr. Reagan's strategists, who acknowledged that his appearance was aimed less at winning black support than maintaining that of white moderates.

The same day, however, the Justice Department accused the Chicago City Council of discriminating against blacks in redistricting and sought to join three private suits already filed in the matter.

At Chrysler, No Year for Shouting

It was a short walk for thousands of the workers still employed at Chrysler Corporation assembly plants and component facilities last week, as the country's third largest automaker and the United Auto Workers talked past a 24-hour extension of a strike deadline until a dawn agreement was reached. But then no one had expected a strike to last. With almost half the Chrysler workforce already on indefinite layoff, contracts with General Motors and Ford revised \$4 billion downward earlier in the year and the industry in worse shape than it has been for decades, union president Douglas A. Fraser had called the effects of a walk-out "horrible" before he went into the first crucial bargaining session.

On the other hand, winning rank-and-file ratification might not be easy. The union's national council, representing the 50,600 blue- and white-collar employees currently on the payroll and 41,000 on indefinite layoff, approved the pact only 51 to 49. It must also be approved by the Federal Chrysler Loan Board, set up in 1979 when Washington extended the near-bankrupt company \$1.5 billion in loan guarantees. The agreement, acknowledged as "modest" by both Mr. Fraser and management, restores cost-of-living payments foregone in the loan guarantee negotiations, but continues to link wage increases to company profits. If they are healthy, Chrysler workers pay will come to within \$2 an hour of the \$11.70 an hour earned at Ford and G.M. The company made \$187 million in the second quarter of the year, proof, it says, of its new stability but also of its inability to pay as much as the Big Two.

Michael Wright and Caroline Rand Herron

An Ethnic Democrat vs. 'the Last Practicing Yankee'

A Singular Race Perhaps, But Not for Massachusetts

By DUDLEY CLENDINEN

BOSTON — Amid the muscular rough and tumble of any given moment in Massachusetts politics, there is the continual romantic seep of history, so that the sharp smell of ring-side is mingled with more nostalgic scents.

Consider this moment. After the ferocity of the gubernatorial battle in the Democratic primary just past, there is the intriguing, bittersweet prospect of the general election ahead. Former Governor Michael S. Dukakis, having beaten his successor, the incumbent Governor Edward J. King, last week, now faces Republican John Winthrop Sears, who dispatched two opponents to win his party's nomination.

Politically, it is that classic contest here in the Commonwealth — liberal vs. conservative, ethnic Democrat against Brahmin Republican. Romantically, in the case of these two men and in this moment, it is also the first-generation American against the last Yankee. For credentials, they have much in common. Both men are lawyers, both intellectuals, both Harvard University graduates — Mr. Sears of the college and Mr. Dukakis of Harvard Law. Both are known as honorable and interested in governing, as opposed to just politics. Both are different, in outlook, manner and philosophy, from Governor King, a conservative, law-and-order, Irish Democrat who cultivated the urban blue-collar vote and a laissez-faire attitude toward business.

There it stops. Mr. Dukakis, the first leader of the Democratic Party's liberal suburban wing to be elected Governor, in 1974, is the intense, dark-browed, compact son of Greek immigrants, a resident of the suburban town of Brookline and a man who has tried hard, in this campaign, to shed the reputation for humorlessness and arrogance which he acquired as Governor.

Mr. Sears, the direct descendant of John Winthrop, the first governor of the colony, is a tall, genial man of wry humor and sometimes distant manner. Pink-faced, silver on top, the lone inhabitant of a narrow townhouse on a cobbled street on Beacon Hill, he has the reputation in Republican circles of being a bit of a character. "I may be the last practicing Yankee; that's the comedy and tragedy of the rap," he said as he sat with two aides, planning for the campaign to come amidst the litter of books and papers in his living room.

The "rap," he said, came from a local political reporter who wondered in print what appeal a Puritan would have for the voters in 1982. Mr. Sears, who enjoys an exchange, wrote the paper a letter defending the rosier qualities of the 17th century, which he sees as social order, individual

responsibility, the able management of resources, the shepherding of one's life and flock.

Mr. Sears, for instance, said he would seek to energize the private sector to create jobs, and to handle social needs. In the case of the Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority, which increasingly loses money and riders, too, he would attempt to sell off the peripheral rail and bus lines to private enterprise. "That's sheer fantasy," Mr. Dukakis



says. "No one's going to pick them up. They're losers." Instead, he would attempt to make government grow in service, adding equipment and additional routes to bring the buses closer to the commuters, and thus increasing ridership.

The Yankee heritage to which Mr. Sears harkens is a tradition of helmsmanship which has extended down into this century through such prominent Yankee political names as Bradford, Saltonstall, Cabot Lodge, Harter and Sargent. But Massachusetts politics has been transformed by its own rich variety, as Jonathan Moore, a liberal Rep-

lican and director of the Institute of Politics at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, points out. Not all Yankees were conservative, or Republicans, either.

Endicott Peabody, the Yankee Governor from 1902 to 1904, was a Democrat. John N. Volpe, the Republican who succeeded him, was an ethnic Italian who went on to beat an Irish Democrat the next time around. Mr. Volpe's successor, Francis W. Sargent, was rather liberal for a Yankee, and yet was a Republican who beat Kevin White, the Irish Mayor of Boston.

Mr. Sargent, the last Yankee governor, was himself beaten in 1974 by Mr. Dukakis, the Greek-American liberal Democrat who lost in turn, in the primary of 1978, to Edward J. King, a conservative Irish Democrat. Mr. King went on to become Governor by defeating Francis W. Hatch Jr., the last Yankee Republican contender for the office. But Governor King, smugged by an administration wreathed in corruption, last week lost the primary to Mr. Dukakis, who now faces Mr. Sears, a former state representative, Boston City Councilman and Sargent appointee — and the only visibly remaining Yankee from the old tradition still involved in state politics. That is the patchwork weave of Massachusetts politics.

On the face of it, Mr. Sears, a lesser presence in the state and also the nominee of the lesser party, is at a disadvantage. There are 110,000 fewer registered Republicans in Massachusetts now than there were 10 years ago — the legacy of Watergate. There are three and a third times as many Democrats as Republicans.

But Governor King has not yet endorsed Mr. Dukakis, who refused to endorse Mr. King when Mr. King beat him four years ago. It will be hard for Mr. Dukakis to attract the range of votes in Mr. King's conservative coalition. The powerful banking and insurance industries, for instance, remember how hard Governor Dukakis's banking and insurance commissioners were on them.

On the other hand, says Robert C. Wood, the political scientist and author who has at times been professor at Harvard, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, president of the University of Massachusetts and superintendent of the Boston school system, it will be hard for Mr. Sears to embrace some of Mr. King's right-wing social issues, such as opposing abortion. Yankees, he notes, come from a tradition of social tolerance.

The Dukakis camp, having spent \$2.2 million defeating Governor King, now waits and hopes for Mr. King's endorsement, and plans to raise "about" another million to campaign against Mr. Sears. The Sears camp, which spent \$200,000 winning the Republican nomination, plans to raise \$750,000 to \$1 million.

If, as generally anticipated, Mr. Dukakis wins the governorship, the way will not be easy. The autocratic leadership of the Legislature is still the supreme power in the state, Mr. Wood says. "There are very few friends of Mike Dukakis in high places either in the government scene or the private sector," Mr. Wood says. "He's coming in with considerable wariness."

He Built the Garment Workers' Union and Battled the Racketeers

David Dubinsky — A Reporter's Memoir



David Dubinsky speaking at a garment district rally in 1940.

By A. H. RASKIN

David Dubinsky, who died last week at the age of 90, made his International Ladies Garment Workers Union a symbol of probity and responsibility in organized labor. But there was at least as much boisterous imp as there was labor statesman in this refugee from Czarist jails in Poland.

Inheritor of a union struggling in debt and factionalism at the start of the Depression, he built a flourishing welfare state under the I.L.G.W.U. union label. Presidents, governors and mayors credited him with engineering their election. He helped initiate ethical practices that were the spiritual armor of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. and that gave it the weapons to boot out the scandal-scattered International Brotherhood of Teamsters and other racket-dominated unions a quarter-century ago.

Yet he never succumbed to pomposity. Even when he stepped down in 1966, he remained so full of zest that he often kicked off his shoes in exuberance and did a little twirling dance with a shuffling step of his own invention. At union conventions his major speeches ranged across the mountaintops of idealistic aspiration, seeking to evoke the sense of a union grown to wealth and power, but richer still in the devotion of its rank and file. And a moment later, while the mood of exaltation remained strong in the hall, he would scold some hapless delegate for stirring from his seat.

He loved surprises, even when setting the stage required elaborate dissembling. My introduction to that side of the Dubinsky character came at our first contact in 1940. Five years earlier he had been a founding member of the Committee for Industrial Organization along with John L. Lewis. But his enthusiasm for perpetuating the division in labor had cooled rapidly under the chill of Mr. Lewis's dictatorial tendencies and the growing influence of pro-Communists within the C.I.O.

By 1940 Mr. Dubinsky was conducting secret negotiations with William Green, then president of the American Federation of Labor, for a return of the garment workers to the Federation. I had picked up an inkling of the peace terms, among them a commitment by the Federation to accept for the first time some direct responsibility for forcing tainted unions to oust corrupt leaders. This represented a historic departure from the precepts of autonomy that had long enabled crooks to turn union office into a license to steal without interference by the parent organization.

Mr. Dubinsky, jubilant over his success in winning so welcome an A.F.L. turnaround on an issue that had helped precipitate the 1935 split, planned to unveil it with appropriate fanfare at his own union convention. The last thing he wanted was to have me steal his pyrotechnics by running the story two weeks before the meeting. So he blandly denied any commitment had been received or that reaffiliation was at hand until Mr. Green showed

up at the convention to announce it. I got revenge of sorts at the A.F.L. convention in New Orleans a few months later, but once again Mr. Dubinsky came out on top through a combination of luck, guile and showmanship.

By that time the racketeering elements then well-entrenched in some of the Federation's most powerful unions had put so much heat on Mr. Green and the executive council that the Federation was prepared to renege on its pledge to do something about faithless union leaders. Mr. Dubinsky and I were having a highball in the bar of the convention hotel on Thanksgiving Eve when a big, beefy man neither of us knew came over to our table. He was Joe Fay, a vice president of the International Union of Operating Engineers and the kingpin of all construction labor in New York and northern New Jersey. He subsequently went to prison for extortion, but even then he epitomized everything Mr. Dubinsky wanted to banish from unionism.

In increasingly profane terms, Mr. Fay let Mr. Dubinsky know that he did not think much of the resolution the I.L.G.W.U. was sponsoring to force the Federation's hand on getting rid of crooks when the union directly involved failed to do so. The Fay diatribe wound up with a roundhouse punch that flattened Mr. Dubinsky's cigar against his face. Friends restored peace by dragging Mr. Fay back to his own table, but the brawl was renewed a few minutes later in the hotel lobby. Flots flew, bodies rolled around the floor and the subsequent publicity was astutely capitalized on by Mr. Dubinsky to rescue his resolution from the deep freeze to which the Federation high command had consigned it.

It finally passed in much watered down form but remained a dead-letter in the A.F.L. archives until George Meany exhumed it to crack down on the International Longshoremen Association in 1963. The Meany-Dubinsky alliance, which grew stronger over the years, culminated in the expulsion of the Teamsters after unity had been re-established between the A.F.L. and C.I.O. in 1955.

But for all the joy Mr. Dubinsky took at his accomplishments in helping to lift his members out of the sweatshop, promoting a cleaner, labor movement, enhancing labor's political clout and endeavoring to identify its goal with community progress and industrial stability, he recognized long before his death that many of the gains he was proudest of were slipping away.

Import competition has swallowed up the jobs of tens of thousands of garment unionists. The sweatshop is back in all its virulence in New York and many other cities, and the union is powerless to eradicate the steady tearing down of standards. Even in union shops, wages are far below the general industrial average and less than half the level in such distressed industries as auto and steel. Crooks are back in many unions and the Federation has thrown its sponge on self-policing.

Mr. Dubinsky saw it all coming. In one of our talks just before he gave up the union presidency, he said: "Here is our union, a pioneer in pensions, welfare, paid vacations. We led everybody else in factory wages only a few years ago; now we are criticized because our wages are too low. And it is true, many of them are low. That has affected me deeply. Where did we go wrong?"

The Economy

The Far-Flung Wars of Mighty I.B.M.

By ANDREW POLLACK

Prospects

Budget Blues

As the Government's 1982 fiscal year enters its last full week, it is becoming increasingly likely that Federal budget deficits, already running at levels that had not been expected until fiscal year 1983, will exceed \$150 billion a year through 1985.

As some analysts had long predicted, final action on the 1983 budget is unlikely until after the November elections. Some token expenditure reductions are possible in a lame duck session later this year, but a weak economy is apt to cut revenues even further.

Moreover, in spite of the recently approved tax increase and the decline in interest rates, monetary and fiscal policies remain in conflict.

None of this bodes well for the credit markets, which seem resigned and fearful of a second consecutive year of 12-digit deficits. If plans for the 1984 budget, which should start taking shape early next year, fail to show sharply lower spending levels, experts say interest rates could leap higher.

Creeping Consumer Prices

August is usually a slow month for the consumer price index, in fact, the slowest month of the year. Food prices tend to soften with news of impending harvests and dealer incentives usually put downward pressure on auto prices. Unfortunately, such seasonal good fortune is not likely to show up in the August inflation figures due Friday from the Labor Department. Because of lags in reporting, none of the favorable price developments currently under way — declining mortgage rates and energy costs, for example — will be fully reflected in the August C.P.I., says Donald Ratajczak, director of economic forecasting at Georgia State University. Moreover, much of the drop in food prices occurred in July, and not last month, he says. As a result, consumer price inflation probably won't change very much from July's annualized 7.2 percent rate, he predicts. The outlook for the rest of the year is much brighter, with inflation likely to return to levels not seen since the first quarter. After rising at an 8.4 percent rate during the third quarter, Mr. Ratajczak predicts, inflation measured by the C.P.I. will slow to a 3.2 percent rate in the fourth quarter.

Home Video Game Growth

For the last several years, forecasting the fortunes of the home video game industry has been far easier than playing Missile Command. All that one needed to do was plot a graph that went off the top of the chart. Now, however, some analysts fear that oversaturation, boredom and competition from low-priced home computers may bring video's star crashing down as quickly as it rose.

Others have taken a more moderate view. Video's track record would be tough to top. Since 1977, the industry's revenues have risen from about \$60 million a year to an estimated \$1 billion in 1981. And, in spite of the recession, Richard Simon, an analyst at Goldman, Sachs, says that revenues will probably double this year. That kind of growth cannot be expected to continue, he says. But demand both here and abroad is a long way from drying up.

Lower prices for consoles and a spate of new, popular games will keep consumer interest in America at a high level, Mr. Simon contends. And foreign markets are virtually untouched: Only 2 percent of all television households abroad own video games, according to Mr. Simon. All of these factors should push revenues up around 35 percent next year, he predicts.

France Buys Time

What a difference \$4 billion can make. In an effort to defend its currency, the French Government borrowed that sum from a consortium of international banks, muting the possibility of a third devaluation in the last year. But all the French have probably bought is time. Analysts say another devaluation is a virtual certainty.

Even though the Mitterrand Government's second budget is far leaner than its first, doubts about the Elysee's willingness to stick with its new goals are not likely to go away, says David Rolley, an international economist at Chase Econometrics. French inflation is running at roughly twice the West German rate, he says. France's current-account deficit is far bigger, and talk about a collapse of the world banking system and other worries have temporarily turned the dollar into a refuge currency. Once those fears abate, traders are apt to shift their gaze back to the German market, aggravating the franc's problems. By next spring, a formal devaluation of between 5 and 10 percent against the German mark is probable, Mr. Rolley says.

Kenneth N. Gilpin

In all corners of the globe the International Business Machines Corporation is fighting battles — not with other computer companies but with nations.

In Japan, I.B.M. has aroused a fury for helping an F.B.I. "sting" operation that resulted in the arrests of executives of two prominent Japanese companies for stealing I.B.M. secrets. The European Economic Community is investigating I.B.M. on antitrust grounds. A British water authority recently denied a contract to I.B.M. in part, I.B.M. later claimed, because the United States did not support Britain enough in the Falkland Islands crisis. And last month, leftist guerrillas bombed and shattered an I.B.M. office in Honduras.

At the same time it is under attack abroad, questions have been raised about I.B.M.'s influence over the Government at home. First it was learned that William F. Baxter, the Justice Department antitrust chief who dropped the Federal antitrust suit against I.B.M. in January, had had previous business dealings with the company. Then it was learned that United States officials had argued on I.B.M.'s behalf in the European antitrust case, possibly to the detriment of I.B.M.'s American competitors. And the defense team in the Japanese theft case is charging that I.B.M. controlled the F.B.I. sting operation to discredit its Japanese rivals.

All the recent controversy illustrates the political storm gathering over computers. Computers have become a focus of economic nationalism, and I.B.M., by far the largest computer company, has been swept into the world spotlight. It must tread a treacherous path, balancing its own interests with those of the 125 nations in which it does business.

How well it does that will determine, in part, how fast it grows in the future. Government actions can help or hurt I.B.M. as much as, if not more than, actions of other computer companies. Certainly the most serious threat to I.B.M. until recently has not been Honeywell or Burroughs, but the United States Government antitrust suit. Now it is Japan's Government-backed thrust into the computer business.

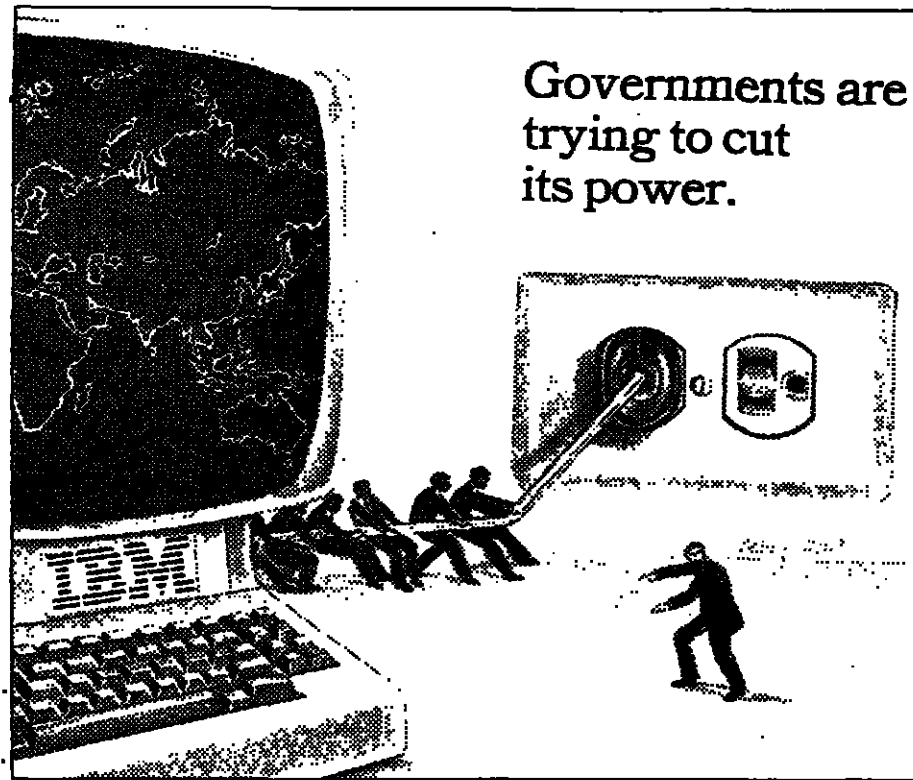
"The competitive issues and the government issues have been merged both in Europe and Japan," said Yves Dos, professor at INSEAD, the European Institute for Business Administration in Fontainebleau, France.

This trend is particularly worrisome for a company like I.B.M., which depends heavily on its non-American operations. Foreign business in the last few years has accounted for roughly 50 percent of I.B.M.'s total revenues and earnings. Last year, largely because of the strength of the dollar, foreign operations accounted for only 48 percent of revenues of \$29.1 billion and 37.5 percent of net income of \$3.3 billion.

Over the years, I.B.M. has developed an elaborate system for managing its dealings with national governments. I.B.M. blends into the background of the countries in which it operates like a chameleon and then makes its appeals to governments based on the national interest rather than on I.B.M.'s interest. It generally behaves ethically — no bribery scandals mar its past — yet is not above playing one government against another, using the law to its fullest advantage or bringing into play its own considerable power and resources, which stem from its size and its dominance of the market for a vital product.

"I think the whole relationship is very much more subtle and effective than, say, the relations of the oil companies or companies like Lockheed," said Richard J. Barnett, senior fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington and co-author of *Global Reach*, a book generally critical of multinational companies. "I would say I.B.M. is the most advanced of the multinationals."

I.B.M. has clearly benefited from the United States Government's concern over technology. The company, by some



Governments are trying to cut its power.

Cathy Hall

estimates, has changed from antitrust target to national flag-bearer in an international battle for technological supremacy.

"I.B.M. is a symbol of something official Washington wants to protect," said a State Department official, who asked to remain unidentified. He and others noted that I.B.M. has taken care recently to build up this image by publicizing its technological accomplishments. To the extent that the national interest is perceived to coincide with that of I.B.M., I.B.M. stands to benefit.

The European Economic Community, in its antitrust case, wants to compel I.B.M. to release specifications of its new computers in time to let other computer companies get to market with machines that can attach to I.B.M. computers or compete with them. The United States Government said it has argued on I.B.M.'s behalf because such early disclosure in Europe would, in effect, be disclosure elsewhere, helping the Japanese and hurting American technology. But the European suit was initiated by two American companies — Amdahl and Memorex, which claim they are the victims of actions supposedly taken in the national interest.

But at the same time as I.B.M. is portraying itself in America as red white and blue, it is trying to convince France that it is a French company, Britain that it is a British company and Japan that it is a Japanese company. Being perceived as too American can thus hurt I.B.M. abroad.

Governments have three reasons to be wary of I.B.M. First it is a multinational corporation, meaning its interests might not coincide with those of the nations in which it operates. Second, it is an American company. Third, it is a computer company.

Computers are considered vital for national economic growth and national defense, much as is oil. There has even been some expression that control of computers and related telecommunications should be the province of government itself. For the French, fear of I.B.M.'s potential power has at times become an obsession.

"As a controller of networks, the company would take on a dimension extending beyond the strictly industrial sphere," said a report to the French president in 1978. "It would participate, whether it wanted to or not, in the government of the planet."

European nations and Japan began major efforts in the late 1960's and early 1970's to foster their own computer companies to take on I.B.M. The Governments provided subsidies and favored the local companies in procurements.

But with the exception of Japan, the efforts failed. I.B.M. still controls more

than half the world market for large computers. In terms of yearly computer revenues it is the leader in all major non-Communist countries except Britain and Japan, where it is No. 2. European competitors like Britain's I.C.L., West Germany's Siemens and Italy's Olivetti are now selling Japanese computers to compete with I.B.M. in the mainframe business.

To cope with economic nationalism, I.B.M.'s main tactic is protective coloring. I.B.M. hires local citizens wherever it operates. Less than 1 percent of I.B.M.'s 150,000 overseas employees in 125 nations are Americans. It tries to buy from local suppliers, where possible, and contribute to the tax base and the balance of trade.

"We should be considered a local company," said Dean P. Phypers, I.B.M. sen-

I.B.M.'s Supremacy in Mainframes

Dollar value of mainframe computers installed by I.B.M. and other manufacturers, in millions of dollars at year-end 1980. Countries ranked by total size of market.

	I.B.M.	Other U.S. Makers	Non-U.S. Makers
United States	\$39,403	\$18,762	\$0
Japan	4,515	1,457	9,664
W. Germany	6,287	1,799	1,916
Russia	29	81	9,079
France	4,685	2,527	1,105
Britain	2,972	1,705	2,238
Canada	2,230	1,673	15
Italy	2,478	1,153	143
Other Eastern Europe	158	143	1,784
Australia	844	886	257
Other	9,884	4,291	1,727
Total	73,546	35,206	27,928

Source: International Data Corporation

ior vice president who has responsibility for foreign operations.

I.B.M. also reminds the local populace of its good citizenship. In Europe, I.B.M.'s frequent corporate image advertising portrays it as a friendly local company that employs 100,000 Europeans.

The tactic does not always work, of course. Some foreigners note, for instance, that the top ranks of I.B.M. include only one non-American, Jacques G. Maisonneuve of France.

I.B.M. also carefully distributes manufacturing and research responsibility among different nations. To satisfy the Canadian Government, for instance, the company built a laboratory in Canada that was larger than it would have built had it considered business interests

Japan's powerful Ministry of International Trade and Industry. One director of I.B.M. France is O. Giscard d'Estaing, the brother of Valéry, the former president of France.

To recruit government officials to argue on its behalf before the European Economic Community in the antitrust suit, I.B.M. called on Lloyd Cutler, a prominent Washington attorney and former adviser to President Jimmy Carter. To sit in on deliberations of the European Economic Community it sent, among others, former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, now an I.B.M. director.

I.B.M. can also get tremendous leverage from its customers, who are often government agencies, banks and other important institutions that are vitally dependent on I.B.M. equipment.

WEEK IN BUSINESS

Bendix Wins a Round in Its Marietta Bid

Bendix was permitted by a Federal appeals court to proceed with its offer to buy 51 percent of Martin Marietta and said Friday that it had purchased enough stock to take control of Marietta. Earlier, Marietta said that even if Bendix succeeded in its bid, Marietta would continue with its own offer for Bendix. United Technologies, meanwhile, raised its offer for Bendix to \$85 a share from \$75, if Bendix would agree to a merger on friendly terms. Bendix rejected it as inadequate.

Citicorp disguised billions of dollars in foreign deals by routing funds through the Bahamas, Monaco and other countries in an attempt to get around foreign banking regulations, according to Government and bank documents obtained by the S.E.C.

The third biggest railroad in the nation was created when the Interstate Commerce Commission approved the merger of Union Pacific with Missouri Pacific and Western Pacific.

I.B.M. dismissed three executives and charged them in a lawsuit with stealing and attempting to sell secret product designs related to the company's personal computer operations.

Retail sales fell 0.9 percent in August, after rising 1.2 percent in July, the Commerce Department reported.

Industrial production fell 0.5 percent in August, the Federal Reserve Board said, after rising 0.1 percent in July. Business inventories rose 0.1 percent in July as manufacturers' sales fell less than 0.1 percent.

The nation's money supply rose \$4.3 billion in the week ended Sept. 8, the Fed reported.

Housing starts fell 16.2 percent in August, the Commerce Department said.

Pan Am will lay off, retire or give leaves of absence to 5,000 employees, 15 percent of its work force.

New-car sales fell 28.6 percent in the first 10 days of September, compared with the same period last year, the Big Three auto makers reported.

American factories ran at only 69.4 percent of capacity in August, the lowest rate since the 1974-75 recession, the Federal Reserve Board said.

Antitrust immunity for shipowners that jointly set rates and share revenues was approved by the House of Representatives, despite opposition from consumer groups.

A Tentative Labor Pact at Chrysler

Douglas A. Fraser (right), president of the United Automobile Workers, has urged his union to accept a new contract reached Friday with the Chrysler Corporation. The pact restores cost-of-living payments but ties wage increases to company profits. The contract will add 50 cents an hour to paychecks from now to September 1983, but will still leave workers earning \$2 an hour less than those at G.M. and Ford. It must be approved by Chrysler's 91,600 workers — 41,000 of whom are on indefinite layoff. A key union concession: acceptance of a link between workers' pay and Chrysler's profit. In return, Chrysler dropped its demand that workers share in the cost of health care.



Harvester's leaders tentatively accepted a new debt restructuring plan that will involve the conversion of part of its \$4.2 billion debt into equity, the easing of interest payments and the raising of new collateral.

Alice M. Rivlin will resign her post as director of the Congressional Budget Office to return to the Brook-

ings Institution to head its economic studies program.

I.B.M. filed civil suit against three computer makers — Japan's Hitachi Ltd., National Semiconductor and its subsidiary, National Advanced Systems — seeking the return of any confidential I.B.M. materials that they may be using.

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 17, 1982

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
IBM	5,025,000	74 1/2	+ 2 1/2
ATT	3,984,900	55	+ 1/4
GM	3,293,100	48 1/2	+ 1/2
Mart	3,237,200	46	+ 8 1/2
Sears	3,187,100	23 1/2	+ 1/2
Exxon	3,053,700	28 1/2	- 1 1/2
Cum	3,048,700	44	+ 17 1/2
Chic	2,762,100	25 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Cont	2,681,200	18 1/2	+ 1
Mobil	2,520,800	25 1/2	+ 1/2
Sony	2,308,700	12 1/2	+ 1/2
EsKod	2,290,700	84 1/2	+ 1 1/2
MMM	2,225,500	64 1/2	+ 4 1/2
K mart	2,216,200	22 1/2	+ 1/2
Tandy	2,157,200	29 1/2	- 1 1/2

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	1,214	889
Declines	682	966
Total Issues	2,139	2,109
New Highs	353	284
New Lows	17	12

VOLUME

(A.P.M. New York Close)

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	555,107,230	10,236,891,452
Same Per. 1981	211,893,388	8,511,021,100

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last Change
New York Stock Exchange	81.84	78.91	60.38 +1.03
Transp	62.44	60.80	60.80 -0.72
Utilities	40.51	39.73	40.09 +0.31
Finance	71.17	67.08	70.05 +2.62
Composites	71.54	69.02	70.34 +0.93

Standard & Poor's

400 Indust	140.7	134.0	137.3	+1.69
20 Transp	20.8	19.6	19.8	-0.60
40 Util	67.2	55.2	56.3	+0.68
40 Financial	14.1	13.0	13.7	+0.58
500 Stocks	125.5	119.6	122.5	+1.58

Dow Jones

30 Indust	938.4	898.3	916.9	+10.12
20 Transp	378.0	361.7	362.1	-7.41
15 Util	118.0	113.8	115.8	+1.16
65 Comb	384.3	350.5	354.9	+0.73

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 17, 1982

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
DomeP	2,273,800	4 1/2	+ 1/2
Wang B	823,700	37 1/2	+ 3 1/2
EvanAr	708,500	16 1/2	+ 3 1/2
Amdh	643,200	26 1/2	+ 1 1/2
ChmpH	616,300	3 1/2	- 1 1/2
KeyPh	542,400	25 1/2	+ 2 1/2
Aerona	478,800	5	+ 1/2
RangRO	374,800	5 1/2	- 1 1/2
NPWnt	329,100	9 1/2	+ 1 1/2
GHCD	309,200	13 1/2	+ 1 1/2
TIE	272,300	21 1/2	+ 1 1/2

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	433	363
Declines	316	381
Total Issues	917	916
New Highs	94	83
New Lows	15	16

VOLUME

(A.P.M. New York Close)

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	25,337,290	788,238,595
Same Per. 1981	23,318,245	890,893,470

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVILLE DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher
A.M. ROSENTHAL, Executive Editor
SEYMOUR TOFFER, Managing Editor
ARTHUR GELB, Deputy Managing Editor
JAMES L. GREENFIELD, Assistant Managing Editor
LOUIS SILVERSTEIN, Assistant Managing Editor
MAX FRANKEL, Editorial Page Editor
JACK ROSENTHAL, Deputy Editorial Page Editor
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TOM WICKER, Associate Editor
JOHN D. POMFRET, Exec. VP, General Manager
DONALD A. NIZEN, Sr. VP, Consumer Marketing
LANCE R. PRIMIS, Sr. VP, Advertising
J.A. RIGGS JR., Sr. VP, Operations
JOHN M. O'BRIEN, VP, Controller
ELISE J. ROSS, VP, Systems

Primary Choices for Governor

Our most difficult choice on New York's primary ballots next Thursday concerns Ed Koch, for a paradoxical reason: he's been a good mayor.

Mr. Koch has coped well with the city's poor financial condition, providing frugal and honest administration. He has kept up the city's spirit while making unavoidable reductions in service. He has set high standards for excellent appointees. The Mayor has been demagogic, especially on the death penalty, insensitive to minorities and quick to shift blame to others. But these flaws are not disabling. By the conventions of politics, he has a strong claim to promotion.

Yet Mr. Koch's special gift to New York City was not conventional. It was a promise: to serve two, even three terms, and by this commitment to nourish the city's faith in its recuperation. The betrayal of that commitment rankles deeply. The Mayor's pretext — that the city's fortunes are better served in Albany — was never persuasive. He put a personal interest ahead of public interest, condemning the city to much political confusion.

So there's a strong temptation to punish Mr. Koch. We might even yield to it if we could fairly punish other politicians for the same crime of ambition. But why try to outsmart a process that is, after all, built on ambition? The next years will be financially difficult for both State and City, which will rise or fall together. Ed Koch has proved that he can govern effectively in such a climate.

Lieut. Gov. Mario Cuomo offers no comparable experience or record. He is a reflective and sensitive man; when he opposed Mr. Koch for Mayor we thought he showed the greater promise. His humane values and creative intelligence continue to make him a promising figure. But he has held only undemanding state offices, which leaves him at a disadvantage. And his campaign betrays this vulnerability when it strains for issues and unfairly paints Mr. Koch as the candidate of the rich.

Mario Cuomo would probably learn to be a good governor. Ed Koch, having already performed well under stress, is the Democrats' better bet.

Republicans have an easier choice.

Lewis Lehrman is a successful businessman who has spent millions to make himself known. He has augmented his deep conservative values with

diligent study. But a knowledge of political science is not knowledge of politics. Even if he were right about the things he wants done, he knows little about how things in public life are done. Without reaching his supply-side nostrums and glib promises of tax reduction, we think Mr. Lehrman's political training would be better pursued in a more modest office.

The available alternative is Paul Curran, the underfinanced underdog. A former assemblyman and U.S. Attorney, he represents the mainstream of New York Republicanism. He is intelligent, decent and thoroughly familiar with political institutions. We favor his nomination.

Lieutenant Governor

A Democratic contest for Lieutenant Governor pits Alfred DelBello, the able Westchester County Executive, against former State Senator Carl McCall, a minister, businessman and respected leader of the black community.

Like Mr. Koch, his nominal running mate, Mr. DelBello seems sated with local duties, though he managed them well. Mr. McCall was an impressive legislator who has applied studious concern to other public pursuits. Because Mayor Koch finds it so hard to relate to minorities, it makes special sense to put the able and articulate Mr. McCall at his side.

Comptroller

For Comptroller, Democrats must choose among Raymond Gallagher, the chairman of the Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority; Assemblyman William Finnegan of Westchester, and James Tully, the state's Tax Commissioner. Mr. Gallagher lacks the technical training, Mr. Finnegan seems to lack broader political interest. Mr. Tully has both.

U.S. Senator

Two other statewide contests will select candidates for the Senate seat occupied with such skill and wit by Daniel Patrick Moynihan. He faces a trivial Democratic challenge from a factional contender, Mel Klenetsky; then a race against the Republican primary winner, Whitney North Seymour Jr., a former U.S. Attorney; Muriel Siebert, the state's recent banking commissioner, or Assemblywoman Florence Sullivan of Brooklyn. It would be coy of us to rank them. We're strongly for Mr. Moynihan.

Pretoria's New Nightstick

South Africa continues to embarrass foreign apologists who argue that a race-obsessed society will heal itself — if only outsiders would stop carping. It has certainly been the Reagan Administration's sanguine hope that a solicitous "constructive engagement" would succeed where public censure failed. But in no vital respect does Pretoria show a willingness to moderate the cruel racial laws that mark South Africa as a place apart. And incredibly, those laws may soon be made worse.

In legal theory, all of South Africa's 21 million blacks are foreigners in their own land. Each must carry a passbook and none is supposed to stay more than 72 hours in white urban areas unless expressly eligible. But legal theory has been unevenly enforced by the government representing 4.5 million privileged whites. "Unauthorized" blacks have managed to slip through the law, opening a small fissure in apartheid.

To seal this fissure, the Government has drafted a measure it calls the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill. Now before Parliament, the law would give the police a new nightstick. It would impose on "unauthorized" blacks a curfew from 10 P.M. to 5 A.M. in all urban areas, including black townships like Soweto, the working-class city outside Johannesburg. The police could thus further tighten their control over the movement of blacks, leaving the "disqualified" with only 17 instead of 72 hours in urban areas.

To discourage white employers from providing illegal domicile to black workers, the Government also proposes hiking employer fines for that offense from \$435 to \$4,350. And jail sentences would be

made harsher, meaning that a late evening stroll in Soweto could cost an "unauthorized" black a year in prison. Exceptions would be made for blacks who were born or who have established residence in urban areas; they would be listed in passbooks as "permanent urban residents."

There is in all this a weird consistency with the bedrock notion of apartheid — that South Africa's blacks are really citizens of 10 impoverished "homelands." But homelands are nominal, and frontiers exiguous. Recently, a politically active black divinity student was sternly told he needed a visa to return to his school from a nearby black township that had been legally designated as part of the "homeland" of Ciskei.

What mocks the legal theory is South Africa's dependence on cheap black labor. Black workers are essential for white comfort and prosperity; "permanent urban residents" now constitute a sizable portion of South Africa's blacks. Apartheid is a system for assuring political dominion over a majority whose toil is indispensable in mines and factories and kitchens.

In 1978, Prime Minister Botha warned that South Africa would have to adapt or die. Some modest changes have occurred, and his Government proposes a limited extension of political rights to 2.5 million persons of mixed blood and 850,000 Asians. But in theory and in fact, two-thirds of all South Africans remain foreigners in their own land. It is an inhumanity that American silence would compound if the pass laws become still more barbarous.

Topics

Advice and Consent

The Professional

When Congress wants to second-guess the President's estimate of the deficit, or estimate how much energy Amtrak trains save, or find out who really benefits from college loan programs, where can it go? Since 1975 it has relied on the first-rate, determinedly nonpartisan analyses of Alice Rivlin and her staff at the Congressional Budget Office. Now, alas, Mrs. Rivlin has decided to move on.

In the seven years since "C.B.O." was created, skeptics have been waiting for a stumble. The tiny group of economists, lawyers and financial analysts, they predicted, would be slaughtered by armies of executive branch experts. And the temptations to take sides on politically sensitive issues would be too great. But the Budget Office has not stumbled, a fact that has much to do with the ability and integrity of its director.

Mrs. Rivlin, a former Johnson Ad-

ministration official and researcher at the Brookings Institution, is an economist from the Keynesian mainstream. But by playing it straight she has offended as many liberals as Reagan ideologues, and in the process created a Good Government reputation worthy of a Frank Capra movie. "It's not remarkable that I'm leaving," she says. "It's remarkable I've been here so long." Maybe, but we wish she could have spared the country another year, or ten.

Certifiably Wrong

The official is Chilean, and his complaint is the immemorial lament of authoritarians: outside agitators, at Moscow's bidding, are trying to embarrass Gen. Augusto Pinochet, the dreariest if not the bloodiest of tyrants. Why? Because they know that the Reagan Administration is still trying to decide whether to certify to

Congress that Chile's human rights performance justifies resuming U.S. aid, suspended since 1977.

If there is outside agitation, it has won the enthusiastic cooperation of Chile's police, who chose last Dec. 10, Human Rights Day, to start a round-up. Nine Chileans have been arrested, including the leaders of the Chilean Human Rights Commission. Five say they were tortured and compelled to sign confessions; eight now face expulsion hearings.

Can the Administration really wish now to turn truth on its head by certifying Chile? Insiders say that Elliot Abrams, the State Department's human rights chief, is opposed to that. But Thomas Enders and Everett Briggs, the Assistant and Deputy Assistant Secretaries of State, reportedly favor resumption of aid. Mr. Reagan would be wise to heed Mr. Abrams and save the United States from the embarrassment of seeming to condone inhuman wrongs.

Letters

The Feeble U.S. Case Against a Nuclear Freeze

To the Editor:

In his Sept. 7 Op-Ed article, Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle trotted out the familiar litany of Administration arguments against the nuclear freeze. This tired assortment of distortions includes:

• The freeze would bar development of a survivable land-based missile, i.e., the MX. Survivability has nothing to do with the missile itself — a Minuteman is as survivable as an MX if you base it in the same way. Furthermore, this Administration's stumbling and contradictory efforts to find an MX basing system belie its missile vulnerability rhetoric.

• The Soviets can more easily menace our "aging submarine fleet." The current wording of the freeze doesn't include subs, only the weapons on them. The "aging fleet" can be replaced, as long as we're willing to let the Soviets upgrade theirs.

• A ban on testing and production can't be verified. Verification of a test ban was worked out between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. during the Carter Administration. Production verification poses more problems, but, as Herbert Scoville and others have pointed out, is easily possible using current technology and procedures.

• A freeze would give Moscow "a commanding strategic position." This is the Administration's most deceptive assertion. Moscow does not have superiority on either a strategic or a theater level. The Soviets don't have any warheads more accurate than our Minuteman III. Under conditions of a

freeze, they couldn't launch a nuclear attack against Europe or the U.S. without suffering total devastation. Moreover, despite Perle's apparent awe of Soviet weapons, there is no question that the U.S. arsenal is technologically more advanced.

• Moscow wants the freeze resolution to pass. This is another in a series of clumsy Administration attempts at

close down the nuclear bomb production lines on both sides — and the freeze is a fair and realistic way to do just that.

ED GLENNON
Research Associate, SANE
Washington, Sept. 7, 1982

For the 'Good Guys'

To the Editor:

"The freeze would bar our developing a survivable ICBM, but it would not eliminate the threat that makes that effort necessary," says the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Not so.

A survivable ICBM is barred not by arms control but by technical, economic and political factors. The Pentagon has spent years trying to devise an ICBM basing mode that can survive an attack by Soviet ICBMs. More than 20 plans have been considered and found inadequate; now we are headed for "Densepack," not because anybody thinks it will work but because every other military solution is even more defective.

But the nuclear freeze would in fact eliminate the threat. By preventing the Soviets from flight-testing their ICBMs, the freeze would gradually erode the Kremlin's confidence in the reliability of these missiles. Within a few years, the very high weapon reliability the Russians need for a first strike would be gone, and we would have survivable ICBMs without spending a penny for new weapons.

The reliability of our own weapons would go down too, of course. But retaliation against the Soviet economic base is a relatively undemanding mission and, unlike a first strike against enemy weapons, does not need high reliability.

This is a case where the good guys have the advantage. We should seize and exploit that advantage.

THOMAS J. DOWNEY
Member of Congress, 24 Dist., N.Y.
Washington, Sept. 8, 1982

A 'Strangelovian' Idea

To the Editor:

It was impossible not to do a double take after reading the following Strangelovian sentence from a top Administration official, Richard Perle, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security: "The concept of the freeze misses the central point about nuclear weapons: They are not inherently good or bad."

Weapons capable of eradicating life on this planet are "not inherently good or bad"? This was no off-the-cuff remark, but a thought-out article which presumably was cleared at the highest levels.

Such attitudes show clearly why the American people are so jittery about the Reagan Administration's policies on nuclear war.

LEON SMULL
National Director
Americans for Democratic Action
Washington, Sept. 8, 1982

America Has Nothing to Say to Castro

To the Editor:

Wayne Smith's statements about the Reagan Administration's resistance to genuine negotiations with Cuba [Op-Ed Sept. 5] convey a familiar argument: Castro is not a real threat, and we, as the stronger party, should open a dialogue since no other course will achieve any positive results.

The main problem with the argument is that it fails to answer one vital question: What do the Cubans wish to discuss?

Castro will not talk about troops in Angola or Somalia, security advisers in Nicaragua or even the several thousand Cubans imprisoned on his own island. He will not concede "the revolutionary course of the Cuban people" simply to improve relations with the United States.

However, the *lider maximo* will discuss trade credits with the United States, loans from American banks and perhaps even American investment — just so long as no change in position or behavior is required of Cuba.

The real issue here is not practicality, as Mr. Smith would have

us believe, but moral right or wrong.

Castro hates the United States and bends his efforts toward opposing or destroying everything we stand for. The region and the Cuban people suffer from Castro's continued existence — due mainly to past American mistakes — and would benefit only from his removal.

What do we or the region stand to gain by talking with this man? Judging by Castro's statements about "negotiations" with Washington, nothing. The crucial question for American policy is not whether or not we should talk to the Cubans but whether we have anything at all to discuss.

I submit that we do not and will not until Castro stops encouraging armed violence around the world, stops providing the Soviet Navy and Air Force with a base of operations off America's coast and ends the active oppression of the Cuban people.

Then, perhaps, we may have something to say to Fidel Castro.

CHRISTOPHER WHALEN
Washington, Sept. 8, 1982
The writer is legislative analyst at the Legislative Digest, a publication of the House Republican Conference.

Heroin for the Terminally Ill: Unnecessary and Unwise

To the Editor:

Pressure to legalize the administration of heroin to terminally ill cancer patients, as exemplified by the Sept. 11 letter of Dr. Herbert Berger, is misguided, and its underlying assumptions are incorrect.

Extensive research has indicated that, aside from greater solubility, which permits its injection in a relatively small volume, heroin has no advantage as a therapeutic agent over any other opioid. In particular, it has no greater analgesic or euphoric action than appropriate doses of any of the major analgesic opioids now in clinical use in the U.S.

In the United Kingdom, where heroin was at one time considered the essential ingredient in various "mixtures" or compound medications used in the treatment of the terminally ill, it has been replaced by an aqueous solution of morphine alone.

Knowledge of the control of pain has gone beyond the use of single opioids.

The treatment of chronic intractable pain is best carried out through a balanced approach, selecting a small number of agents for their desired effects and suppression of side effects, rather than relying on a single agent.

This technique, using anti-inflammatory agents, opioids, anti-depressants and major tranquilizers, was devised more than a decade ago, and is widely and successfully used here and abroad in the treatment of cancer patients. The introduction of heroin would not be an advance in the provision of care for the group of patients it is designed to help.

It is naive to suppose that, so long as heroin is outlawed in the practice of medicine generally, its administration to a particular class of patients would pose no social and legal problems.

Security measures applicable to drugs of lesser illicit "commercial" value would not deter theft, diversion and adulteration of the agent or its

substitution by ineffective or toxic substances. The security measures required would transform a hospital (or a hospice) into an armed camp. Administrative burdens and costs would be substantial.

To this load would be added the judicial burden of determining who is "terminally ill." Physicians would be reluctant to prescribe heroin even for those whom they consider to be terminally ill, for fear that their judgment might be overturned in a court of law, with resultant criminal prosecution and loss of medical license.

Finally, should heroin be permitted for the terminally ill, it will be demanded for others suffering comparable pain. Legislation as currently proposed does not address this issue, and unwittingly sets the stage for much future controversy.

ARTHUR TAUB, M.D.
Clinical Professor of Anesthesiology
Yale University School of Medicine
New Haven, Sept. 11, 1982

In Memory of Our Traditional Academic Calendar

To the Editor:

I enjoyed Roger Starr's Editorial Notebook article on the separation of the generations in late August (Sept. 9). However, he errs when he seeks to deduce a plausible reason why colleges have changed the traditional academic calendar. He gives them far too much credit for rational behavior.

Mostly, the change in the calendar reflects fad, inertia and fuzzy thinking, with the herd instinct dominant.

It all started in the 1960's, when someone came up with the notion that demand for free-form instruction and "innovative" courses could be met by a "January semester," that is, four weeks in which students did all sorts of offbeat things (for credit, of course), while still hanging on to more conventional things in the regular terms.

Thus, we had the 4-1-4 plan, with the fall four-month term starting by Labor Day (or a week or more earlier) in order to end by Christmas.

Within a few years, the "January semester" was declining in popularity, and in many colleges with January terms students were finding ways out. The oil price rise of 1973-74 suggested to some administrators that the thing to do was to convert the 4-1-4 plan to a 4-x-4 plan: close down the place for four or five weeks, from about Dec. 20, and save on fuel while simultaneously releasing students from the increasingly unpopular obligation to attend classes in January.

Relatively little money was saved by this, but some colleges retained

4-x-4 because faculty and students had become accustomed to that long mid-winter break (untested hypothesis: the bleaker the climate at the college and the richer the student, the more likely 4-x-4 was to survive).

Others simply started the spring term sooner, in January rather than February, and ended the regular academic year in early May rather than early June (or late May). And a few even retained the 4-1-4 plan.

But none of them went back to the eminently sensible notion of beginning the fall term with the equinox.

In fact, the few holdouts gradually succumbed, usually to the whining complaints of the little princes and princesses to the effect that "all my friends are finished with school by Christmas, and most can take several weeks off in (Florida) (the Carib-

bean) (Vail), but I have to study."

By 1980, Harvard and N.Y.U. were among the very few holdouts, but both are crumbling. A year and a half ago, I stopped being the point man (after 10 years) for the traditional calendar, and this year N.Y.U. began registration Sept. 1 and classes Sept. 10.

The sole reason for the change advanced in the debate in the spring of 1980 in the University Senate (whose legislative power — as distinct from advisory — consists of determining the university calendar) was, "N.Y.U. is out of synch with all the other colleges."

So much for intellectual independence or hard calculations of institutional self-interest.

DICK NETZER
Director, Urban Research Center
New York University
New York, Sept. 9, 1982



The New York Times Company

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Every once in a while when he's tired or exasperated by the endless angles of politics at home and abroad, President Reagan mutters vaguely about going home at the end of his first term.

A recent Washington Post-ABC poll found that six out of ten people questioned thought this was a good idea. But nobody should count on such flimsy evidence.

Every President in this century, except Calvin Coolidge, has talked about chucking it after one term, but discovered in the end that the alluring temptations of the White House were more powerful than booze or sex.

President Eisenhower illustrates the point and is probably more relevant to President Reagan's decision than anybody else.

In December of 1953, within the first year of his Presidency, some of Ike's adoring supporters began telling the press that "of course he would run for a second term."

President Eisenhower immediately

wrote to his brother Milton: "If ever I should show any interest in yielding to persuasion, please call in the psychiatrists, or even better, the sheriff. I feel there is no showing made that my duty extends beyond a one-term performance."

No doubt Mr. Eisenhower meant it. Yet, though he had a serious heart attack and an ileitis operation later in his first term, he didn't insist on going home. For by that time, he didn't quite know where home was, and asked instead for the advice of the leaders of his party.

They assembled in the White House on Friday the 13th of January, 1956, and agreed unanimously that only Eisenhower could hold the party together, balance the budget against the Democratic Party "spenders," and keep the peace of the world. They even convinced him that the Presidency, despite its strains, would actually be good for his heart, since he would be under better medical supervision in the White House than anywhere else.

PRINCETON, N.J. — Historical analogies are notoriously tricky, but they are sometimes irresistible. After a discussion of the Camp David agreement and of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's truncated autonomy scheme, a friend brought me a collection of Pliny the Younger's letters, where there is a wonderfully relevant exchange between Pliny and the Emperor Trajan.

Around the year 110, Pliny was sent as praetorian commissioner to the Roman province of Pontus and Bithynia (now northwestern Turkey). He reported in one of his letters to Trajan that there had been a serious fire in the city of Nicomedia, a fire that "would not have spread so far but for the spathy of the people... who stood watching the disaster without bestirring themselves to do anything to stop it." Pliny proposed to establish a company of firemen in Nicomedia — limited, he assured the emperor, to 150 members: "It would not be difficult to keep such small numbers under observation."

Trajan was a serious Emperor; he worried about such questions. And in due course he rejected Pliny's proposal. "If people assemble for a common purpose," he wrote, "whatever name we give them and for whatever reason, they soon turn into a political

club." And clubs always make for "disturbances." Fires are far less dangerous.

Here, in a classical nutshell, is Menachem Begin's dilemma. In a weak moment at Camp David, he committed himself to autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza, and he has been trying ever since to whittle down the commitment so that autonomous institutions would not make for political disturbances. But this strategy won't work.

If the fire companies are autonomous, they will become political clubs. And if there is an autonomous (and elected) council, whatever name it is given and whatever tasks it is assigned, there will one day be an independent state. Trajan was right: If you want to retain control of Pontus and Bithynia, or of the West Bank and Gaza, there is no alternative to simple and straightforward repression.

Imagine now that Palestinian leaders study Pliny's letters and see the Emperor's point. They would immediately accept Mr. Begin's proposals, whittled down as they are. A slate of candidates organized, say, by the deposed mayors would sweep the council elections. And then the idea of a "free Palestine" would be difficult for Israel to oppose. Or, it could be opposed only by the

WASHINGTON

Will Reagan Run in '84?

By James Reston

President Eisenhower agreed. "I have just about decided," he said, "that a first-term President — unless he has been publicly repudiated from the beginning of his term — can scarcely get his own party to think in terms of a candidate other than himself."

This is precisely the argument the Republicans are beginning to put to President Reagan, whenever on occasion they have a chance.

If he doesn't run for a second term, they say, even though he would be 73 years old at the beginning and, if he won, 77 at the end, the party would tear itself apart over support for mod-

erate candidates such as Vice President Bush or Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker on the one hand, or conservatives like Representative Jack Kemp of New York or Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina on the other. In this situation, he would, they tell him, open up the White House door to Senator Kennedy or former Vice President Mondale, either of whom would dismantle the reforms of the last two years.

Left to his own preferences, Mr. Reagan would probably prefer to turn his responsibilities over to younger men in 1984. He has played the greatest role on the world stage any actor or politician

could imagine, and is now, though he doesn't look it, the oldest President in the history of the Republic.

Also, unlike Presidents Eisenhower or Nixon, he knows where home is in the lovely California hills above Santa Barbara, and he loves it.

And it may be that his wife, still stunned by the attack on his life last year, wants to take her guy back home, as Lady Bird Johnson did with President Johnson.

But the political pressures on President Reagan to go on are now building, and the more he is attacked, the more he will be provoked to try for another term.

He has been stung by criticism that he has not mastered the details of his job and is either too indolent or weary to work steadily for long periods of time.

As a result, he has been much more energetic recently and is planning to campaign actively for the Republicans in the remaining weeks before the midterm elections.

Both parties are now watching this struggle and wondering what he'll do.

What he is doing for the time being is to fight more strenuously than ever before — against the Democrats, the allies and the Russians. He is paying no attention to the other leaders of his party, who want to know what he intends to do in 1984 so that they can plan what to do themselves if he decides to go home.

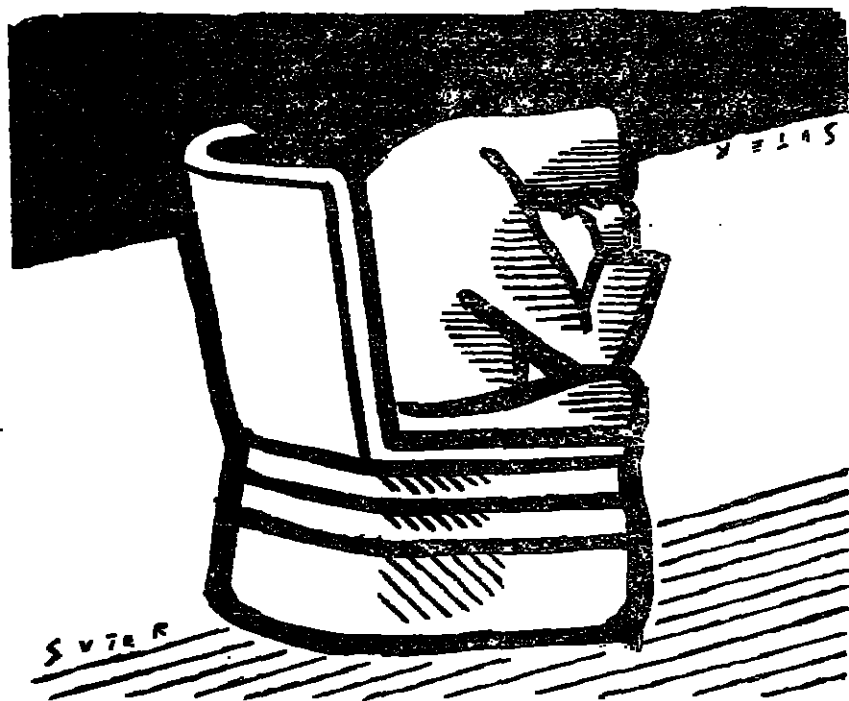
This is what most Presidents do. They make the opposition guess, holding their power as long as they can, as President Eisenhower did.

But President Reagan is not Eisenhower. He might just decide that at his age, he's had enough. But like President Eisenhower, he will soon feel the pressure of his party to go on. He is already being told that he is the only man who can hold everything together both at home and abroad.

The guess here is that he won't go on for another term, but that's what like thought, too, and he finally yielded to the pressure of his party.

Begin and Trajan

By Michael Walzer



forceful intervention of the Israeli Army.

Mr. Begin wants to have his cake and let others eat it too (or he wants to look as if he is letting others eat it). But the combination is, as it always is, impossible. If there is an autonomous Palestinian regime, then the Israelis cannot hold the West Bank. If the Israelis hold the West Bank, autonomy can only be a fraud — and the fraud, as Trajan understood, is not worth the trouble it would cause.

The choice, then, is between annexation and withdrawal. Annexation is sure to be ugly because it would require, like Roman imperial rule, the denial of political liberty and even of the right of free association. It would force the Israeli Government to reject the proposals of its own Plinys, and eventually it would breed praetorian commissioners of a much less liberal sort.

On the other hand, withdrawal is sure to be dangerous because — and here the analogy runs out — Israel is not Rome: Its "empire" is tiny and its home territories are painfully vulnerable. Hence, withdrawal must be carefully negotiated with the successor regime, and it must be subject to a series of practical conditions. But no Israeli prime minister can afford for long to imitate the Emperor Trajan;

his country doesn't have the strength, his people don't have the stomach. And so there is no real alternative to withdrawal: It is only the conditions that are at issue.

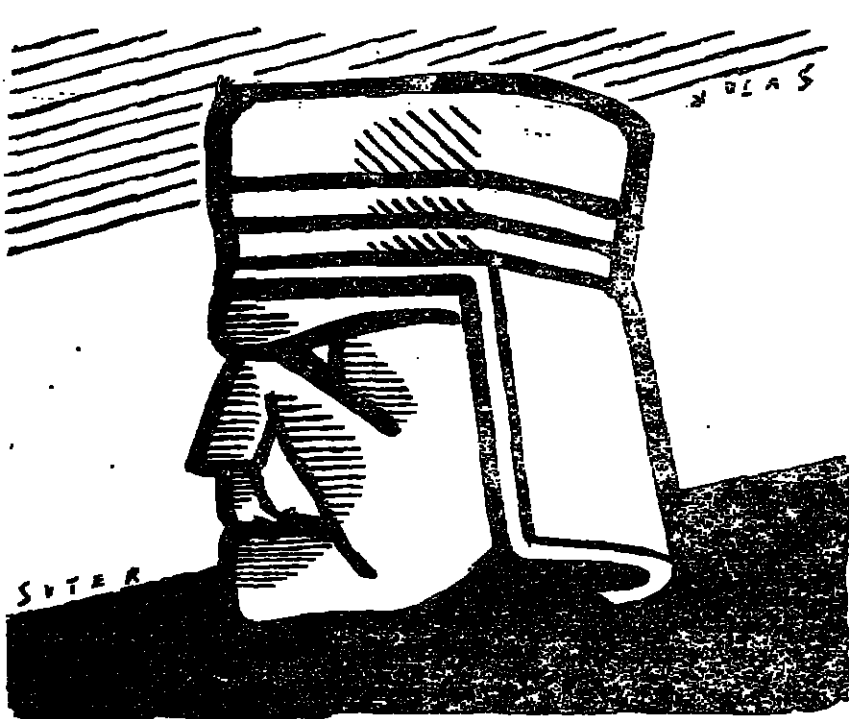
A wise Menachem Begin would welcome the recent proposals of the United States Government, for they have the great advantage of focusing the negotiating process on those all-important conditions. And by bringing the Jordanians in (assuming that King Hussein is willing and able), they reduce the risk of political disturbances that might be exploited by the Palestine Liberation Organization. They free Israel from the onus of imperial rule, while recognizing its need to defend, in the course of the negotiations, its real security interests.

If the Palestinians are to have their Trajan, it is far better that he be an Arab king than a Jewish prime minister. And if — what would be best — they are to have their political clubs, let them have the clubs under conditions that neither threaten Israel nor invite Israeli intervention.

Michael Walzer is a professor in the School of Social Science at the Institute for Advanced Study and author, most recently, of "Radical Principles: reflections of an unreconstructed democrat."

Blowing Away the Fez Smokescreen

By Jacob J. Javits



The four-day meeting of the Arab League at Fez, Morocco, produced not a peace proposal but a ploy.

The ploy is the effort by the principal Arab countries concerned to blow up the importance of Yasir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, so that he may continue to be the central figure in asserting what are called the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians. The Arab League attempted to play what should now be the discredited P.L.O. card. Yasir Arafat is a defeated leader of a now dispersed terrorist force, and the effort to puff up his importance flies in the face of the Arab states' own demonstrated lack of enthusiasm to take in P.L.O. fighters evacuated from Beirut.

The United States should not be taken in by this ploy. Nor should we be misled by the 21-gun salute Mr. Arafat received at Fez — an effort to imply that he is a head of state — or even by his reception by Pope John Paul II, which nevertheless must be respected.

It is necessary for the United States to turn now to Jordan and Saudi Arabia and ask them to free Jordan to join in the negotiations respecting the West Bank and Gaza.

The most regrettable and tragic assassination of Bashir Gemayel, the newly elected President of Lebanon, should not stand in the way. There is great instability in Lebanon. The troops of Israel, Syria and what is left of the P.L.O. remain there in a state of belligerency.

But the main theater in which the peace will be decided remains the

West Bank and Gaza. That is the seat of the Palestinian constituency whose "legitimate rights" are at issue. It is also the seat of the mortal danger to Israel that would be represented by a Palestinian state. On the other hand, this area is the key to the aspirations of the Israeli Government for an extension of Israel's borders to include what Prime Minister Menachem Begin considers to be the biblical right of Israel. These fundamentally different views of the area can only be resolved by negotiation. And both Jordan and Saudi Arabia must face the fact that the principles for the solution are in United Nations Resolution 242 and in the Camp David accords.

The United States must now call on Jordan and Saudi Arabia to recognize this fact and act on it by freeing the hands of King Hussein to negotiate on the future governance of the West Bank and Gaza as called for by the Camp David accords. Only the Arab League can undo the *diktat* issued in 1974 at Rabat, Morocco, by which it placed this negotiating authority in the hands of the P.L.O. — and it must be undone if there is to be real progress toward peace.

The United States' national interest has now peaked because of the danger confronting this country and the industrialized world generally if the situation in the Middle East is allowed to fester and to deteriorate further.

The center stage is given now to the resolution of what will happen in the West Bank and Gaza, and the willingness of the United States to assume a participating responsibility in seeing that this situation is resolved for

peace, not for instability and war. King Hussein himself has said recently in a British Broadcasting Corporation interview that he believed the American initiative to be "a very constructive, a very positive move."

He also said that his concept is along the lines of a "federation" — a word that is almost synonymous with the word "association" that President Reagan used in reference to Jordan and the West Bank and Gaza. It is a fact that the Palestinians in the West Bank carry Jordanian passports, use Jordanian money and have close business relations with Jordan. It is also a fact that a majority of the population of Jordan is Palestinian and that for a long time Jordan has paid the salaries of officials in the West Bank.

A settlement of the situation in the West Bank and Gaza will do much to mitigate the threat posed by continuing instability and war in Lebanon. Without such a settlement, there is the danger of a spark igniting a general war in an area where the Soviet Union apparently feels free to be as mischievous as it wishes, and where the industrialized world faces the loss of the major source of the oil that is the energy of the industrialized world.

Nor in this case do we need to be concerned about the security of our diplomatic "flanks and rear," since the nations of the Atlantic alliance appear to be giving the American initiative their support.

The United States is Israel's principal patron, and the time has come for Israel to give some attention to our interests and those of the industrialized world in general.

Saudi Arabia is generally recognized as the principal patron of the P.L.O. The time has come for it to concede that the P.L.O. — notwithstanding its present weakened state — could become the stumbling block to Arab-Israeli peace if the Fez policy of the Arab League prevails.

Jordan, with its close and intimate ties with the Palestinians in the West Bank, is clearly the best negotiating partner to represent the 1.3 million Arab inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. It should undertake this task free of the smokescreen set up by the Arab League at Fez — a diversionary tactic that stripped King Hussein of the necessary authority to do what is best in the interest of peace.

Israel has everything to gain if the United States now turns to the prospective and necessary Arab participants in the settlement of the West Bank and Gaza issue — and if the United States is as insistent with them as it has recently been with Israel. The Reagan initiative has received wide support in the United States. It is a fact of life to be lived with by the Israeli administration and should be so recognized. It would be highly desirable for Israel to stop further settlement activity in the West Bank while these negotiations go on.

President Reagan's initiative took a bold attitude toward Israel. Now it will take equal boldness by the United States to turn to Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt.

Jacob J. Javits, Republican, was Senator from New York from 1957 to 1980.

For 2 Healthy Parties

By Pamela C. Harriman

major parties and to the absence of splinter parties.

Now, why do I raise these points, which should be so obvious? For a very important reason: In the last few years, a serious imbalance has arisen between our two major parties — serious and dangerous.

I'm afraid neither the press nor the public is more than dimly aware of this imbalance. Yet it is real, and its dimensions are staggering.

The Democratic Party, for example, began 1981 with \$800,000 on hand. The Republicans, by contrast, had nearly \$6 million.

In the months since January 1981, national Democratic campaign committees have managed to raise \$19 million dollars. Republican national campaign committees, however, have raised \$146 million.

As of last June 30, the Democrats had little more than \$2 million avail-

able to spend during the rest of this election year. The Republicans, however, had \$31 million on hand — roughly 15 times the amount in the Democratic treasury.

This imbalance is reflected also when it comes to political-action committees. This year, almost one dollar out of every three spent on political campaigns will come from political-action committees — a figure five times higher than in 1974. And here again, Republican candidates will claim the lion's share.

Some intensely ideological committees are spending sums that are without precedent in our politics. Senator Jesse Helms's Congressional Club, for example, has already spent nearly \$8.5 million in the past 18 months! And

the National Conservative Political Action Committee has spent more than \$7 million in the same period.

My concern is for the future. I care about what this imbalance means to the future health of our democratic system. It's not healthy, in my judgment, for one party — consistently, year in and year out — to spend 4 or 5 or 15 times as much as the other. It creates a distortion in our politics that isn't good for either party — or for the country.

Pamela C. Harriman is chairman of Democrats for the 80's, a political-action committee. This article is adapted from a speech given recently at the Wall Street Club.

IN THE NATION

Recycling an Idea

By Tom Wicker

ple — aged 16 to 25, men and women — would be paid the minimum wage to fill conservation-related jobs. An additional summer work force would be recruited among those 15 to 21. Preference would be given to the disadvantaged, or to those who live in areas of particularly high unemployment.

What would they do? One idea comes from the Office of Management and Budget and the Interior Department, although the Reagan Administration so far opposes the conservation corps concept. These agencies want to use revenues earmarked for new park acquisition for the rehabilitation of existing parklands — many

of which badly need it. Mr. Moynihan sees this as a project that could be carried out splendidly by the proposed corps of young workers.

There's no lack of other suitable and needed tasks — reforestation, road-building, bridge and dam construction, cutting fire trails and fighting forest fires, drainage and flood control projects, land reclamation, to name only a few.

The program would be paid for by earmarked Federal revenues from various leasing and permit activities on Federal lands — oil and gas leasing, for example, or timber cutting.

The House-passed bill, principally

sponsored by Representative John Seiberling of Ohio, provided for \$50 million in fiscal 1983 and \$250 million in each of the following five years — an affordable total of \$1.3 billion between now and 1989. The House bill requires the states to match 15 percent of these funds; the Senate may increase that requirement.

The Administration opposes the legislation on the grounds that two smaller conservation corps programs, now defunct, were not effective; but that's a weak case.

Mr. Moynihan says that in New York State alone, the former Young Adult Conservation Corps returned \$2.83 in appraised work for every dollar spent; the costlier Youth Conservation Corps returned \$1.04 per dollar invested. And those figures don't measure the job skills, character development and sense of self-worth imparted to many participants, or whatever reduction in youth crime and delinquency might have resulted.

The California Conservation Corps,

functioning since 1977, costs \$36 million annually and pays the minimum wage to a turnover of about 4,000 young people a year, for an average of six months each. In 1981, the corps logged three million hours of work, a third in emergency situations, the rest in home and forest improvement, conservation and historical preservation. Three million trees were planted that year.

The California C.C.'s slogan — "Hard Work, Low Pay, Miserable Conditions" — suggests that it is not a picnic or hiking trip. A Federal version could be just as demanding; and, among other things, it probably would do more to diminish street crime than any of the dubious crime-fighting proposals President Reagan recently unveiled.

Just in case he thinks he has philosophical objections, he might remember something called the Ecology Corps, a forerunner of the California Conservation Corps. You guessed it. The Ecology Corps was launched by Governor Ronald Reagan, and a good day's work, too.

Near my hometown in the Sandhills of North Carolina, stands of tall pine trees line the roadways, the gray earth beneath them richly carpeted with brown needles. The trees grow in straight rows, as if planted that way by human design.

They were. I well remember from the 1930's the young men of the Civilian Conservation Corps setting them out, in row after row of pine seedlings across the eroded old fields. That kind of thing made the C.C.C. one of the most useful and successful projects of the New Deal.

President Reagan, sometimes an admirer of Franklin Roosevelt, has a good piece of evidence close at hand. Camp David, where he spends weekends and entertains foreign visitors, was built by the C.C.C. as a low-cost resort for Federal workers.

The C.C.C. lasted for nine years, employed over three million Depression-age youngsters, planted 1.3 billion trees and carried out conservation projects worth \$1.5 billion. Much of this work,

like those North Carolina pine forests, is still visible and still environmentally valuable nearly 50 years later.

There's no way to measure the other achievements of the C.C.C. — the hope it gave to the hopeless, the skills it taught the unskilled, the social dynamite it defused by providing alternatives to idleness and resentment, even the quasi-military field life to which it introduced a generation destined to emerge from Depression into World War II.

Senator Daniel P. Moynihan of New York and his Republican co-sponsor, Senator Mac Mathias of Maryland, now propose a rebirth of this proven program — proven not only in the old C.C.C. but in more recent examples such as California's flourishing Conservation Corps. The House already has passed its own bill setting up a National Conservation Corps; a Senate subcommittee will open hearings on the Moynihan-Mathias bill Sept. 22.

The idea is simplicity itself. About 70,000 to 100,000 unemployed young peo-

Arts & Leisure

The New York Film Festival Turns 20

By ANNETTE INSDORF

When the New York Film Festival begins on Friday, Lincoln Center will be the site of even more than the usual festivities. As the late Rainer Werner Fassbinder's "Veronika Voss" leads off the two-and-a-half week offering of 25 programs, the festival will also be celebrating its 20th anniversary.

But aside from having succeeded in terms of sheer longevity, where does the festival stand? What role has it played within the film world, and what function does it continue to fulfill both for the filmmakers whom it presents and for the audiences which have flocked to it so eagerly?

For many moviegoers, especially those with an interest in foreign films, the New York Film Festival has become a highly prestigious, even a revered institution. From its first year, 1963 — when the films of Robert Bresson, Luis Buñuel, Yasujiro Ozu and Alain Resnais were shown, and those of Roman Polanski and Glauber Rocha were introduced — the festival, under the auspices of the Film Society of Lincoln Center, has focused attention on the most significant directors and national cinemas. Led by Richard Roud and a program committee, it has also been responsible for reviving European classics (such as Jean Renoir's "Nana" and Fritz Lang's "Spies") and — increasingly — for offering independent American films which might otherwise be lost or ignored.

But the festival has lately been criticized for regularly sponsoring certain favorite directors, such as Mr. Fassbinder, François Truffaut, Jean-Luc Godard, Werner Herzog, Jerzy Skolimowski and Bernardo Bertolucci — and has been accused by some of having become a mere springboard for commercial releases.

Mr. Roud denies that the festival shows every new film by "pet" directors. "There are a lot of Truffaut films we have not shown, and certainly not every Fassbinder film," he said with exasperation. "It is true, however, that we introduced the first films of Fassbinder — 'Recruits in Ingolstadt,' in 1971, and of Herzog — 'Signs of Life,' in 1968. We look for individuality. We value innovation, but we've also shown later films by great masters." As for becoming a commercial launching pad, Mr. Roud answers that the festival only seems to be a springboard. A film often gets picked up because it is in the festival. Some distributors call to ask if a film will be in the festival before they decide on buying it.

Annette Insdorf, an associate professor at Yale, is the author of the forthcoming "Indelible Shadows: Film and the Holocaust."



Above, a scene from Miklos Jancso's "The Tyrant's Heart" — a tone poem about cultural confrontation set in Renaissance Hungary and Italy.

Most of this year's selections do not yet have an American distributor. "People always remember the ones that do," added Mr. Roud, pointing to the not-yet-purchased films by such preeminent cineastes as Michelangelo Antonioni and Miklos Jancso. The former's "Identification of a Woman" is a contemporary tale of a film director who can seize neither a subject for a film nor the woman he desires; Jancso's "The Tyrant's Heart" is a tone poem about cultural confrontation set in Renaissance Hungary and Italy.

The festival these days operates within a changed film scene. Many foreign films which would have had few commercial prospects in 1963 are now picked up more routinely for theatrical release. But those changes have come about partly because of the festival itself. Those who think the festival has lost some of its former function, often forget that the diminishing split between "art films" and "commercial" ones is largely the result of the cumulative efforts of the Film Society of Lincoln Center.

According to Ben Barenholtz, president of Libria Films, and the distributor of "Time Stands Still," "New York is the most important of the U.S. festivals — particularly for bringing smaller films to the public's attention



Isabelle Huppert and Jeanne Moreau in Joseph Losey's "The Trout" about a country girl's impact on the lives of Parisian sophisticates.

— because the media is based here." Whether it was the nascent cinema of Poland, Brazil or Australia, Lincoln Center gave it the first major showcase.

This year, there are three films from Hungary: "Another Way," an exploration of sexual and political nonconformity in the 50's; "Time Stands Still," the story of young people dwarfed by a dishonest socialist regime; and "The Tyrant's Heart," Lebanon is also represented by "Little Wars," a thriller set against the conflicts between Christians and Muslims in Beirut.

The international assortment of films is selected by a five-person program committee headed by Mr. Roud. Film critics and scholars are appointed to the committee for three

years, and "somebody rotates off each year," he explained.

The search for films begins in November, when Mr. Roud attends the London Film Festival, continuing in January at the Rotterdam Film Festival and in February at the Berlin Film Festival. "It's my main job," acknowledged Mr. Roud. To the charge that the New York Festival reflects his own taste to a greater extent than the rest of the committee's, he moaned, "If only it did. There are films in the festival that I loathe."

The first part of the actual selection process takes place in May at the Cannes Film Festival. "That accounts for about half our choices," Mr. Roud estimated. It was in Cannes, for example, that the committee selected "The Night of the Shooting Stars," directed by the Taviani brothers, (whose previous New York festival success was "Padre, Padrone"), and

said, "Other things being equal, we try for a geographical spread." It is a condition of showing films at the festival that the director should present them in person.

Sometimes, the festival is turned down by distributors or producers. The main reason has been timing. If a film is scheduled to open months after the festival, reviews can be forgotten and publicity wasted.

But most producers and directors are all too happy to receive the festival's invitation. Jonathan Demme, whose "Handle With Care" (Citizens Band), was shown at Lincoln Center in 1977 and whose "Melvin and Howard" was the opening night film two years ago, said that "there are two levels if an American film is in the New York Film Festival: the film-making-recognition level — there's no greater high — and the commercial level. If a distributor seizes the moment, as the Ladd Company did last year with 'Charlote of Fire,' they can capitalize on festival exposure as a strong way to enter the marketplace."

One distributor who is delighted to have a film in this year's festival is Meyer Ackerman, president of Quartet Films which is co-distributing "Eating Raoul" with 20th Century-Fox Classics. This black comedy by Paul Bartel was made on a minuscule budget and shown at Cannes to considerable acclaim. "For an American independent film like 'Eating Raoul,'

'This year there are unexpected offerings.'

the New York festival is very important," Mr. Ackerman said. "There seems to be, oddly enough, a greater willingness to attach an art label to a foreign product than a domestic one. This is equally true of wines. In this regard, Lincoln Center has become a recognized forum. People look to it for the introduction of quality films, both on and off the beaten track."

As far as American movies are concerned, Mr. Roud was quick to point out that "although the Festival is often accused of not showing Hollywood films, it had the world premieres of 'Mean Streets,' 'Bob and Carol and Ted and Alice,' 'Five Easy Pieces,' 'Faces,' 'The Last Picture Show' and 'Badlands.'"

Carol and Ted and Alice,' 'Five Easy Pieces,' 'Faces,' 'The Last Picture Show' and 'Badlands.'"

Martin Scorsese, whose first feature, "Mean Streets," was presented at Lincoln Center in 1973, said, "For me, it was the most important time of my life. The festival was a launching pad for my work." During the nine years and numerous hits that followed, the director of "Taxi Driver" and "Raging Bull" has returned to the festival with documentaries and a program to alert filmmakers to the problems of color preservation.

Nevertheless, the festival's emphasis has been on European filmmakers. It has championed, among others, the work of Miklos Jancso, Carlos Saura, Andrzej Wajda, James Ivory, Istvan Szabo, and Krzysztof Zanussi. For directors at the beginning of their careers, the festival can make the difference between recognition and disappearance. Werner Herzog, for example, whose "Fitzcarraldo" is the closing night selection before opening Oct. 11 at the Paris, said that "at a time when I didn't exist as a filmmaker, the New York Film Festival started to show my work. Ever since, they've kept a flame flickering for me over the years."

Another filmmaker who benefitted from Lincoln Center exposure is Louis Malle. Last year, the French director of "Murmur of the Heart," and "Lacombe, Lucien," not only presented "My Dinner with Andre," but introduced Jean-Pierre Melville's 1955 film "Bob le Flambeur," which subsequently went into successful commercial release.

This year also, alongside such big-name directors as Joseph Losey, represented by "The Trout," and alongside films that have already won acclaim — such as Mr. Skolimowski's "Moonlighting" — a drama about Polish workmen caught in London during the military takeover and winner of the prize for best screenplay at the Cannes Film Festival — there are some unexpected offerings: "Tex," adapted from S. E. Hinton's novel, stars Matt Dillon as a teen-ager growing up in Oklahoma; "City Lovers," based on a Nadine Gordimer story, tackles a forbidden love affair in South Africa; "Vortex," by the Super-8 artists Scott B. and Beth B., is an excursion into punk and paranoia; and "Say Amen, Somebody," directed by George Moberg, profiles the pioneers of gospel music.

Theater: A Feminist Fantasy

By BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

London comes the dinner guests, into the Anglo-Italian eatery that quaintly calls itself the Prima Donna, and a pretty peculiar bunch they turn out to be. Center-table is Pope Joan, whose skirts supposedly graced St. Peter's throne in the year 894. To her right is a 13th-century Japanese courtesan-turned-nun and to her left a Victorian lady traveler. A bit farther away, munching and burping beneath a tin helmet, there stumps Dull Gret, who was painted by Brueghel leading a rampaging mob of women into Hell. Patient Griselda, the hyper-obedient wife of Chaucer's "Clerk's Tale," completes the quorum, amiably apologizing for her lateness. And they talk and talk, excitedly interrupting each other in their clamor to describe cruel husbands, oppressive monarchs, kidnapped or murdered children, war, rape and plunder.

So opens "Top Girls" at the Royal Court Theater in London, a play to embody those who already regard its author, Caryl Churchill, as Britain's leading woman dramatist. "Cloud Nine," that virtuosic attempt to expose the absurdity of rigid sexual categories, compartments, rules and taboos, is her best-known work. Indeed, it is still to be seen in New York at the Lucille Lortel Theater, having picked up plaudits on both sides of the Atlantic for what The Times of London recently called its "outlandish imagination and skilled juggling of chronology." "Top Girls" can boast precisely those qualities, too, along with a protagonist who would appear to have allowed her way out of an earlier, darker Churchill play, "Ghosts."

There, she was a rough, efficient real estate tycoon. Here, she is the rough, efficient managing director of a London employment agency. It is to celebrate the landing of this plum job that Mariene, as she's called, is throwing the surreal jamboree at the Prima Donna. "We've come a long way," she blantly tells the Buddhist nun who traipsed on foot for 20 years through Japan, the Pope who was stoned to death after giving birth in public, and her other cronies. "Here's to our courage and the way we

Benedict Nightingale reports periodically on the London theater scene.

changed our lives and our extraordinary achievements."

Those words echo ironically down the remaining four scenes of "Top Girls," which replace bravura fantasy with plain, everyday fact. The way Mariene "changed her life," it emerges, was to abandon her working-class provincial background and an illegitimate daughter for independence in London; her "courage" means she personally bettered a male colleague in the office rat race; and her "extraordinary achievements" consist of having successfully placed other women in well-paid serfdom, "top girls" to top businessmen. We see her at her slick and steely best in the employment agency, then go with her to a shabby house in East Anglia, where her sister looks after her child, who is now 16, emotionally and academically backward, and ignorant of her true mother's identity. "She's a bit thick, a bit funny," runs Mariene's summing-up of little Angie, "She's not going to make it."

Thoroughly personal in tone and structure," wrote Robert Cushman in The Observer, "the play manages to be an amazingly full, polygonal presentation of a feminist predicament: career women behaving like career men."

And even the less enthusiastic reviewers have agreed that Miss Churchill brings unusual breadth of mind and generosity of spirit to an undeniably pertinent subject. Out of a history of persistent male coercion and occasional female defiance has come a new, liberated woman, but one who has to mutilate herself in order to flourish in an ugly and banal society, whose highest good is "making it." Should freedom (asks Miss Churchill) consist of rejecting love, renouncing relationships, and espousing the very values that have long oppressed your sex? Isn't that being brutalized, not emancipated? And what use is feminism if it can't help the stupid, weak and helpless, like Angie, as well as the clever and resourceful, like Mariene?

The British critics have made two principal objections to the play. The first is that Miss Churchill fails to integrate the first scene with the others. According to Harold Atkins of The Daily Telegraph, a "brilliant fantasia" turns "medium-key" and ends with "a dramatic whimper"; Rosalind Carne of The Financial Times thinks the play "highly original,"

tackling "the themes of female achievement and notoriety with delightful virtuosity," but deficient in tension as it progresses; and Nicholas de Jongh of The Guardian feels that, while "there is no doubting the sheer conviction of the characterization, the humor or the angry pathos which informs the writing," the long opening scene has no "developed relationship with what follows."

Yet not all concur with that. Ned Chaillet of The Times of London notes the "strong emotional network of subterranean linkages" between the play's two halves and seems hardly less moved by the "hard realistic passion" of the later scenes than is Robert Hewison of The Sunday Times, who raises and answers the second main critical objection.

This is to the play's last climax, in which Mariene and the sister who has adopted her daughter cross verbal swords, the one spouting enthusiastically about Mrs. Thatcher, President Reagan and the merits of self-reliance, the other grimly denouncing it. It is an obvious, perhaps over-obvious attempt on Miss Churchill's part to link what's callous in her protagonist with what she thinks callous in contemporary politics; and it seems strictly unnecessary, since the play as a whole makes it clear enough that Mariene is a child of her time. To be blunt, it's a bit crude.

Max Stafford-Clark's production is peopled entirely by women, and very capably they double or treble their roles: Selina Cadell, a serene Bishop of Rome, then an embittered middle-manager, resentfully recalling the male meteors who have soared past her at work; Carole Hayman, a boorish Dull Gret, then a clumsy, mulish teen-ager all puppy-fat and puppy-love; Deborah Findley, an intrepid lady traveler, then Mariene's angry, envious sister, then the uncomprehending wife of the man Mariene has ousted from the top job he thought his by prescriptive right.

Only Gwen Taylor, svelte and awesomely self-sufficient as Mariene herself, stays in one slot throughout. "There is no better female playing in London than that achieved by these actresses," writes Mr. de Jongh, and might have gone further. There has been no better play by a woman in London since — well, since Miss Churchill's own "Cloud Nine."



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THE MAIN developments in the Diaspora over the past year have been closely connected with developments in Israel, which has been involved in one crisis after another, attracting a disproportionate amount of world attention. Events followed each other with dizzying speed — the annexation of the Golan Heights, the withdrawal from Sinai and the war in Lebanon — not to mention Premier Begin's virtuoso tightrope performance in the Knesset.

The war in Lebanon has thrown world Jewry into the front line. Previously they had been fascinated by and participated vicariously in Israel's triumphs, tragedies and problems.

American Jews were involved in various struggles on Israel's behalf, notably over the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia. Their fight nearly succeeded — not only because of the threat to Israel but because many Americans opposed sending sophisticated weapons to an unstable state, citing the precedent of Iran. Intense pressures by President Reagan saw the bill through — but not before the Jewish opposition had stirred up some anti-Semitic manifestations.

Throughout the year, Jews were objects of international terror. Palestinian terrorists showed them and again that they did not distinguish between Israelis and Jews when they selected their targets.

As in the previous year, when the Paris synagogue in Rue Copernic was the scene of a murderous attack, so this year synagogues were again sites of bloodshed. In October two women were killed and 90 injured when a 200-lb. bomb exploded outside the Sephardi synagogue in Antwerp, and in February a bomb was thrown at a synagogue in Rome. There was loss of life when a Jewish restaurant in Berlin was bombed in January, while a would-be assassin of Shlomo Argov in London was found to have a hit-list of leading English Jews.

But all this was a prelude to the developments since the war in Lebanon. The anti-Israel feelings stirred up the world over have been transferred in many instances to anti-Jewish manifestations and sentiments. To some extent, this has been the opportunity for latent anti-

Looking back at 5742

THE JEWISH SCENE/Geoffrey Wigoder

Semitism to be expressed openly, but it would be simplistic to give this as the sole explanation. The anti-Israel revulsion has not been confined to anti-Semites, and many liberals, hitherto friends of Israel, have been shocked, particularly under the impact of the media coverage of the war.

Local Jewish communities, seen as the carriers of Israel's banner, have in many cases been included in the blame. And we have had the spectacle in some instances of semi-assimilated, as well as liberal, Jews setting out to disassociate themselves from Israel's actions. For some this was doubtless a genuine reaction — but for others it smacked of a "Don't blame us" defensive mechanism.

THROUGHOUT the world, the anti-Israel feeling has affected the Jews. The worst case was the attack on Jo Goldenberg's restaurant in Paris, in which six people were killed and 21 injured. Throughout Central and Western Europe, in particular, there has been a rash of anti-Jewish activity.

In Rome, for example, 300,000 trade unionists were demonstrating for their own causes, but their march took them past the Holocaust memorial outside the Rome synagogue. As they passed, there were cries of "Death to the Jews" and "Jews to the ovens" — this in a country often cited in modern times for its low anti-Semitic profile.

In Germany, Jewish children were afraid to go to kindergarten because of the anti-Semitism they were encountering, while barbed wire barricades were erected around synagogues. And these instances could be multiplied by the thousand. All these manifestations

have had the effect of again reminding Diaspora Jews that the fate of Israel and world Jewry are inextricably intertwined.

From the positive aspect, the war in Lebanon evoked demonstrations of identification and special fundraising, but the impact could not compare with that of the Six Day War and the Yom Kippur war, when Israel itself was endangered.

The controversy over the prevention of "drop-outs" among Soviet emigrants became almost academic as the gates of the USSR were almost closed once again, leaving a mere trickle where once there had been a stream. Only a few hundred a month were allowed to leave, and of these about 25 per cent came to Israel and most of the others went to the U.S.

The Zionist Movement tried to persuade the American-Jewish refugee-aid organization Hias to cease helping Russian Jews who go on to the U.S. from Vienna. But it transpired that the Russian Jews could receive help from other bodies ultra-religious as well as non-Jewish — and eventually Hias resumed its activities.

Inside the USSR, refuseniks continued to be persecuted. One of the best known, Ida Nudel, was released after four years of exile — but was still not allowed to leave Russia.

A new ideological angle on the banning of Jewish cultural activities was put forward by Soviet officials. When Leningrad activists requested permission for Hebrew studies and the production of plays on Jewish topics, they were told they should go to Bir-Bidjan, the so-called Jewish autonomous region in the Far East, since Jewish culture is forbidden elsewhere in Russia.

EVENTS IN Poland showed that you don't need Jews to have anti-Semitism. Within a few hours of the clamping down of martial law in December, the State Radio broadcast a harangue alleging that the extremist faction in Solidarity had been seized by Jews and Freemasons.

The official Communist organ branded leading Solidarity advisers for "Zionist" sympathies, and even the former Communist boss, Edward Gierk, was accused of being in league with the "Zionist conspiracy." All this in a country with a mere 5,000 Jews — 0.003 per cent of Poland's population.

A sinister sign was the emergence of the "Grunwald Patriotic Union" with a membership of 100,000; the union stresses "Jewish influence on Polish affairs." However, there is no evidence that anti-Semitism has caught the ear of the masses who are more anti-Russian than anything else. And the Polish government has pragmatically permitted the Joint Distribution Committee to operate inside Poland for the first time since 1967.

THERE HAS been widespread concern for the fate of the Falasha Jews in Ethiopia. Conflicting reports have been received concerning their plight, but their situation has deteriorated drastically in recent years and some are living as refugees in the Sudan.

In another troubled area, Afghanistan, only 17 Jewish families remain from the former 5,000-strong community, while further east — in China — the last foreign Jewish refugee died in Shanghai. Before 1949, 30,000 foreign Jews were living in China. Apart from six half-Jews in Shanghai, the last Jew in China today is a 73-year-old woman in Harbin. She lives in a room in a former synagogue, the last survivor of a community once numbering 10,000.

In Latin America, the Falkland Islands witnessed on a small scale the repetition of a Jewish tragedy that was particularly poignant in World War I — the spectacle of Jew fighting Jew in opposing armies. A number of Jews were in the British forces while young Argentinian Jews lost their lives in the battle.

such advertisements are usually followed by a flurry of telephone calls from prominent Orthodox Jews assuring Schindler that Rabbi Zori does not speak for them.

The Centre for Conservative Judaism continues to function with only the most meagre of official recognition or support — a symbolic sum from the Religious Affairs Ministry for the study programme. A rapidly expanding year in Israel for high school graduates is intended to provide leadership for the American Jewish community.

SCHINDLER predicts that the centre's next ten years will see expansion and a more aggressive approach in reaching out to the so-called secular masses who, he believes, are seeking a means of religious expression.

There is already a *garin* for the first Conservative kibbutz, which is to be located in Galilee. The location, he says, was determined by authorities as the area most in need of additional Jewish settlement.

Perhaps the most interesting development so far has been an invitation from the Arava Regional Council for the centre to come in and set up a programme of activities there. While some settlers in the region were members of Conservative synagogues abroad, Schindler says the motivation for the invitation stems from the fact that the tiny settlement of Ir Ovot, once the centre of a messianic cult, has become, outwardly at least, Jewish. Evidently at its best, the rabbinate is, for the first time, setting up a religious council in the region and the other settlers fear that the council will not, to say the least, reflect their views.

Typically, the centre is not planning to build synagogues. Rather, its major effort will be to organize educational activities.

Thoroughly enjoyable was the final item, Langford's *London Miniatures*. Brilliantly scored, inventively conceived, full of local colour and humorous quotations, it is an excellent piece of music and a marvellous vehicle to show all the qualities of the Philip Jones Brass Ensemble at their best.

As an encore, we were served an interesting and original setting of *Greensleeves*, sounding quite British, by English composer Elgar Howarth (b. 1935). It was a feast of soft, warm, rich, lovely sound.

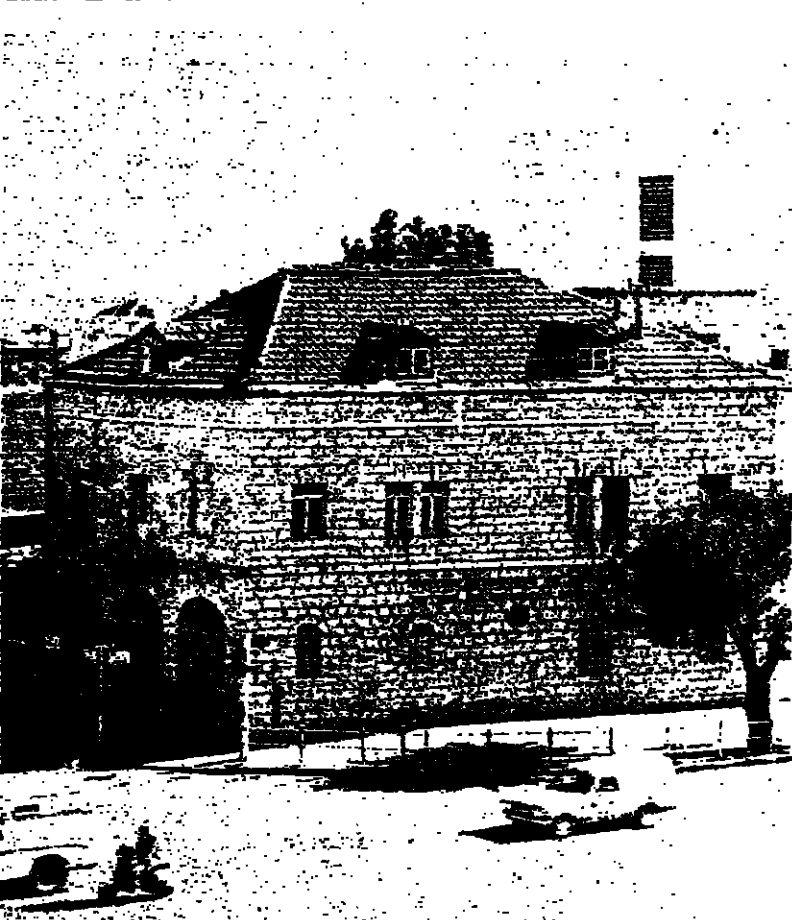
I have only one complaint, that the audience did not applaud for more encores, which might have given us some Joplin rags or similar stimulating music in the bargain. Let's hope we shall get more Philip Jones Brass in the not too distant future.

The *Description of a Struggle* presents, with all its moral and practical aspects, the situation between Arab and Jew in this area.

This year the film was entered in the list of candidates for the New York Film Festival and was chosen by the jury. It will be screened at 8.30 p.m. on September 28 at the Lincoln Centre, and at 10 p.m., a Lebanese film made a year and a half ago *The Little Wars*, will be shown. It depicts the gradual destruction of Lebanon during the years of the Civil War.

Another means of expression

By HAIM SHAPIRO/Jerusalem Post Reporter



TOP BRASS

FESTIVAL DIARY/Yohanan Boehm

beautiful sound and performed lovely music beautifully. This form of ensemble should be accepted, without prejudice, as a full-fledged member of the musical family.

Renaissance and Baroque music was contrasted by a fairly entertaining quintet by Salzedo (b.1921 in England) to the detriment of the latter. An expertly arranged suite of Handelian subjects brought out the excellent individual qualities of the performers. If it is permissible to single out one performer, it would be the tuba-player, who plays his uniquely instrument like a cello and makes it sound like one, in addition

to demonstrating most pliable lips and technical brilliance.

Britten's *Fantasy for St. Edmundsbury*, scored for three trumpets, made a beautiful opening for the second half of the evening. Beethoven's *Equale* can only be accepted as sort of curiosity, the only piece of this type that is performed. "Equale" is a piece for equal voices, scored for four trombones, and used at state funeral ceremonies; its musical value *per se* is very modest.

The quintet by Oscar Boehme (1870-1938) is undistinguished music by an unknown composer — the New Grove does not even men-

Debut in New York

By D'VORA BEN SHAUL/Jerusalem Post Reporter

The original title referred to a story by Kafka in which two men spend an entire night walking in the dark and discussing morality and issues of conscience with which both are preoccupied. When dawn comes, there is only one man there — for it is with himself that man con-

tends in matters of morality. The film, well-received in Israel, was the only Israeli effort ever to receive the Award of the Golden Bear in Berlin and was also awarded the Youth Prize of the German Senate. It was never shown commercially in the U.S.

THE CENTRE for Conservative Judaism has been at its home on 2 Rehov Agron in Jerusalem for 10 years, but still people drop in occasionally to ask for a free New Testament.

They are, of course, looking for the missionary centre that was once housed in the building. Veteran Jerusalemites recall the large sign that graced the entrance, on which a Star of David and a cross were blended together.

"We like to think that we are undoing some of their work," says Dr. Pesach Schindler, director of the centre, in an interview to mark the anniversary. The centre incorporates the Jerusalem offices of the United Synagogue of America, the World Council of Synagogues and a local *Masorati* congregation, which Schindler refers to as a "community in miniature."

It arose, he explains, largely as a result of the large influx of English-speaking immigrants in the early 1970s but now, he feels, it is an integral part of the Jerusalem scene, with some 500 people attending weekly classes in "Torah in all its ramifications." This, he explains, includes Bible, rabbinic literature, modern philosophy and even music.

As Rosh Hashana approached, Schindler was waiting bemusedly for what has become the traditional ban by Jerusalem Chief Rabbi Bezalel Zohi, forbidding worshippers to enter, pray at or hear the shofar at a Conservative synagogue — or even to associate with those who do.

"I feel he has a right to express his views," says Schindler, "as long as he does not spend the taxpayers' money or speak from an official point of view," referring to the fact that the ban is normally featured in prominent newspaper advertisements. As a matter of fact, he adds,

PHILIP JONES BRASS ENSEMBLE. — Philip Jones, Paul Archibald, Graham Ashen, Michael Laird, trumpets; Roger Harvey, Christopher Mowat, David Jones, euphonium; Jonathan, John Phipps, bass; James Gowerley, tuba (Jerusalem Theatre, September 15). Monteverdi: Toccata; Bach: Fantasia in G; G. Gabrieli: Sonus pastoris; J. Schütz: Capriccio for Brass Quintet; Handel: Archibald: "Hallel for Brass"; Britten: Fantasy for St. Edmundsbury; Beethoven: Three Equal for four trombones; O. Boehme: Andante and Scherzo; Gervais Langford: "London Miniatures".

THEIR REPUTATION preceded them through records and BBC broadcasts, so that the hall was crowded. It was a mostly young audience; music lovers of the older generation may have stayed away because of old-fashioned associations with the Salvation Army, Firemen's Bands, etc. It was their loss entirely.

The ten brass instruments, and combinations thereof, made

THE PROBLEMS afflicting Jews and Arabs in the Middle East have changed in content but not in content. The point is being brought home this month in a 22-year-old Israeli film making its debut at the New York Film Festival.

In 1960, Wim Van Lee produced an hour-long documentary, *The Description of a Struggle*. It was directed by a non-Jewish Frenchman, Chris Marker, and was known in Israel as *Haavla* (The Third Side of the Coin).

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Gift shopping for folks back home after touring Israel? Looking for Holy Land souvenirs? Buying Rosh Hashana presents for family and friends? The gifts will be longer lasting and less expensive if they're official commemorative coins and medals from Israel. Celebrating milestones in Jewish and Israeli history the selection is endless — Shema Yisrael, The Temple Mount, Gates of Jerusalem, Bar Mitzvah, The Wedding, Pityon HaBen etc. etc. They start from as little as \$2 for the official uncirculated set of Israeli coins in a plastic wallet to artistic gold medals set in velvet lined olive wood boxes. And best of all, they fit easily into your pocket or handbag. See for yourself at Topaz 121 Dizengoff TA; Kibbutz Ayelet Hashachar; Stanek Jerusalem Hilton, Tel Aviv Hilton; Tape Tours Massada; Mitzpeh Rosh Hanikra; Tife. et Bet Shalom Eliat; Hamatzfiah 24 Derech Yafa. Haifa; Pur Haifa 8 Herzl Haifa; Joseph & Brothers Ben-Yehuda 1 Jerusalem, Omega-Tissot Shop Ben-Gurion Airport; The Israel Museum Shop Jerusalem; Israel Government Coins & Medals 5 Ahad Ha'am Jerusalem, 3 Mendelet Tel Aviv.

Roots

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Natural Hairdressing

7, mesilat-yesharim, tel: 248536, Jerusalem

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Baby car seats could save your child's life, back and front seat belts, head rests, extra stop lights, new windscreen wipers, comfortable back rests, fire extinguishers and first aid outfits (something you buy and hope you'll never use) and dozens of more useful car accessories. We also supply by mail. SOLOMON'S CAR ACCESSORIES, 24 REHOV AGRON, Down the street from the American Consulate. Tel. 02-248925.

NEW YEAR FASHIONS BY Benjie

The New Year and you deserve a new dress with the new look. BENJIE, Israel's leading store for exclusive women's wear, (now in Jerusalem and Bnei Brak) has a just arrived collection second to none. The latest imports from London, New York and Paris plus the best of Israel's fashion houses — Alaska Sportlife, Papco, Baruch, Modelina, Adam and Eve etc. If you're looking for something delightful for the haggim drop by at BENJIE. Fair prices and individual service is the secret of her success. BENJIE caters especially for the religious woman, but not exclusively so. BENJIE in Bnei Brak at 108 Rehov Rabbi Akiva (8.30-1: 4-8) and in Jerusalem at City Tower, next to Hamashbir, 7th Floor, Suite 708, Tel. 02-247053. OPEN EVERY DAY 9 a.m. TILL 9 p.m. Friday till noon. Saturday night fervour — starts one hour after Shabbat closes.

HAVE YOUR CAKE AND EAT IT

Mouthwatering Black Forest Cream Cake, heavenly Pina Colada Pie, delicious Roccoco Cake and stunning Strawberry Cream Cake are just a few of the gorgeous offerings at the new Judea Lounge Patisserie, the Jerusalem Hilton's own "take out" cake shop. Having a special event, friends round for tea, or just feeling a little self-indulgent? Make it memorable with cakes from the JERUSALEM HILTON, JUDEA LOUNGE PATISSERIE, open every day from 10 a.m. till midnight. Special orders in advance Tel. 536151 ext. 3220.

BLANCO THE SINK UNIT WITH A FUTURE

High quality European technology plus a first class design team has produced a sink unit for the year 2000. BLANCO sink units come in all shapes and sizes, they're in superchromed stainless steel; enamelled through and through in a fabulous colour range; in metal and silicone for extra strength. The BLANCO sink unit also comes twinned for the observant, with a removable basket for draining vegetables etc., with fitted chopping board, drainer board, and other useful accessories. IF YOU BUY A MABAT KITCHEN DURING SEPTEMBER, GANS WILL GIVE YOU A VOUCHER FOR 10% OF THE PRICE OF THE KITCHEN TO BE USED FOR BUYING A BLANCO SINK UNIT AND KWC TAPS. Thinking of modernising your kitchen? First of all drop in and see the sink unit of the future. BLANCO and KWC taps. At GANS, the one-stop home furnishing store. 61 REHOV HERZOG (by Neve Granot), Sunday-Thursday 9-1, 4-7, Friday 9-1. Tel. 02-689592/3.

T-SHIRTS

WE PRINT RUSH ORDERS FOR YOUTH & TOUR GROUPS, SCHOOLS, ARMY UNITS, WEDDINGS, BARMITZVAHS ETC.

Whatever your choice, you can let everyone know by wearing it on a T-shirt by LORD KITSCH. We, at LORD KITSCH, can print your very own T-shirt, with your own design, badge, slogan or whatever in a variety of colours and sizes, in quantities of 1 to 10,000 in 48 hours. Weddings, barmitzvahs, tour groups, a speciality. Remember, when you buy from us you're buying from the manufacturer. Drop in at one of our stores or contact the factory direct. We also make bags, hats, buttons and badges, aprons, window stickers, etc. We have the largest selection of T-shirts in the Middle East. LORD KITSCH, Kikar Zion (The Yellow Shop), and 14 Ben Hillel, and the Givat Shaul factory, Tel. 02-537905. And at The New Tourist Centre, Eilat.

HIGH INTEREST FOREIGN CURRENCY ACCOUNTS, FREELY CONVERTIBLE

Bank Leumi, Israel's first and largest bank is now offering even better services for tourists, non-residents, temporary residents, and new immigrants at Bank Leumi's Jerusalem Tourist Centre Branch, 47 Jaffa Rd. Open a Time Deposit account in any foreign currency, receive maximum interest (tax free in Israel), bank by mail and withdraw at your convenience. Services also available at Bank Leumi's Tourist Service Branches in Jerusalem at King David, Plaza, Hilton, Ramada-Shalom, Diplomat and Sheraton hotels. The Tourist Centre, in addition to operating Free Foreign Currency Time Deposit Accounts (confidentiality assured) exchanges foreign currency, redeems State Israel Bonds, handles checking and securities accounts, property and business deals, withdrawals by mail or telex and provides many other facilities that you expect from one of the world's top banks. Our English speaking multi-lingual tellers are at your service also in our Tel Aviv Tourist Centre, 130 Ben Yehuda Street, Tel. (03) 229231 and at Tel Aviv's major hotels along the sea front. Why not drop in for details: BANK LEUMI, JERUSALEM TOURIST CENTRE, 47 JAFFA ROAD, P.O.B. 2090. Tel. 227471/2/3/4.

NOW 30% OFF 1983 MODELS OF CHILDREN'S FURNITURE

Budget conscious parents can now re-do the kids rooms with quality furniture thanks to RIM's special holiday offer — 30% OFF. Drop in at a RIM store and view their wonderful collection of modular youth and children's furniture with the new 1983 European look. They've comfortable beds with storage drawers, round corners to avoid bruises), work desks, library shelving units, a variety of cupboards and more. The "build as they grow" modular units enable you to extend the combinations as the need arises. And remember, all RIM furniture comes with their renowned 5 year guarantee. See for yourself at any RIM store, and best of all there's a 30% special introductory holiday reduction. You're sure with RIM

THE INSIDE TRACK WISHES ALL ADVERTISERS AND READERS A HAPPY AND PEACEFUL NEW YEAR.

Sports

Track record

RIFTI, Italy (AP). — Rumanian veteran runner Marica Puica set a new woman's world mile record, in 4:17.44 minutes, in an international track and field meeting here. Puica bettered the previous record of 4:18.08 held by Mary Decker-Tabb of the United States, one of four records previously held by Decker.

SCOREBOARD

SQUASH: Pakistani world champion Jahangir Khan needed only 49 minutes to claim the 1982 Australian Open in Sydney. Khan, only 18 and unbeaten in tournaments over the past 18 months, swamped Australian Dean Williams 9-4, 9-3, 9-0 in the final.

CRICKET: The first Test between India and Sri Lanka seems to be headed for a draw, although India have a lead of 52 runs with six wickets in hand at the end of the third day. Today is a rest day.

The Indians scored 398 for four.

In Hultian, Pakistan, a three-day match between the visiting Australians and the Pakistan Cricket Control Board ended in a time draw. Australia 277 and 124 for 3. Pakistan 89 and 176 and 67 for 4.

Title brewing nicely for Milwaukee

NEW YORK (AP). — Paul Molitor homered, tripled and singled to drive in four runs and highlight a 16-hit attack as the American League East-leading Milwaukee Brewers thumped the New York Yankees 6-4 — the centerpiece of Saturday night's baseball action. The victory keeps Milwaukee two games ahead of Baltimore, while the Yankees absorbed their seventh straight loss.

Molitor's two-run triple in the fourth tied the score at 4-4. Robin Yount, who is 7 for 10 in his last two games, followed with a run-scoring single to put the Brewers ahead.

Dave Winfield clubbed his 36th homer of the season for New York, tying him with Milwaukee's Gorman Thomas for the AL lead.

John Lowenstein and Gary Roenicke each belted two-run doubles in the first inning, leading Baltimore to a 5-2 victory over the Cleveland Indians. Scott McGregor pitched seven shutout innings for the Orioles.

In other action, Dwight Evans' RBI single in the seventh broke a 2-2 tie, and Gary Allenson and Carl Yastrzemski added home runs in the ninth to lift the Boston Red Sox to a 6-2 victory over the Detroit Tigers.

Yastrzemski's homer was the 3,307th hit of his career, tying him with Hall-of-Famer Eddie Collins for the seventh place on the all-time list.

In the National League, Darrell Porter homered and drove in two runs, pacing the St. Louis Cardinals to a 6-2 victory over New York and the Cardinals' second doubleheader sweep of the Mets in two days.

St. Louis, who won the opener 2-0 on a combined shutout by Bob Forsch and Bruce Sutter, have now won six in a row.

Pete Rose's two-run, two-out homer snapped a seventh-inning tie and lifted the Philadelphia Phillies to a 5-4 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates. The homer was Rose's third of the season.

Joe Niekro fired a two-hitter and Luis Pujols and Ray Knight homered to pace the Houston Astros to a 2-0 lead over the Los Angeles Dodgers. The loss reduced Los Angeles' lead in the National League West to 2½ games over the Atlanta Braves, who beat Cincinnati.

Bob Horner's run-scoring single keyed a three-run first inning as the Braves snapped a four-game losing streak with a 5-4 victory over the Cincinnati Reds. Phil Niekro and Gene Garber combined on an eight-hitter for the Braves.

National League Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	85	63	.574	—
Philadelphia	81	66	.551	3½
Montreal	79	68	.537	5½
Pittsburgh	78	69	.531	6½
Cincinnati	65	83	.439	20
New York	57	90	.388	27½

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	84	65	.564	—
Atlanta	81	67	.547	2½
San Francisco	78	70	.527	5½
San Diego	75	74	.505	9
Houston	69	79	.466	14½
Cincinnati	55	93	.372	28½

Saturday's Games

Chicago 10, Montreal 7
San Francisco 4, San Diego 1
St. Louis 2, New York 6 and 5-2
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 4
Houston 2, Los Angeles 0
National League Friday's Games
St. Louis 3, New York 2, and 7-1
Cincinnati 5, Atlanta 2
Chicago 3, Montreal 1
Los Angeles 9, Houston 2
San Diego 4, San Francisco 2

American League Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	88	60	.595	—
Baltimore	86	62	.581	2
Detroit	81	67	.547	7
Seattle	74	72	.507	13
New York	73	73	.500	15
Cleveland	72	74	.493	15
Toronto	69	79	.466	19

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	84	64	.568	—
California	83	65	.561	1
Chicago	78	69	.531	5½
Seattle	69	78	.469	14½
Oakland	62	86	.419	22
Texas	59	89	.399	25
Minnesota	55	93	.372	29

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St. Louis 2, New York 6 and 5-2
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 4
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National League Friday's Games
St. Louis 3, New York 2, and 7-1
Cincinnati 5, Atlanta 2
Chicago 3, Montreal 1
Los Angeles 9, Houston 2
San Diego 4, San Francisco 2

American League Friday's Results

Milwaukee 4, New York 6
Cleveland 5, Baltimore 3
Minnesota 5, Kansas City 4
Toronto 4, California 2
Detroit 5, Boston 1
Seattle 4, Texas 2

GOLF RESULTS

Brian Lazenby and Barry Mandel combined for a 65 net to win the betterball championship at Cascares yesterday. Brian Fine won Saturday's individual competition with a 72 net.

In Lausanne, the U.S. team, paced by veteran Jay Sigel, won the 13th world amateur golf championships. Sweden and Japan tied for second place.

It was the third consecutive American victory championships and the ninth in the history of the world championships launched in 1958.

Vilas out because of Princess Grace

HOUSTON (AP). — Guillermo Vilas withdrew on Thursday from the \$150,000 Interim-Fannin Bank Texas challenge because of "the untimely death of Princess Grace of Monaco and his close friendship with Princess Caroline," a spokesman said.

Vilas decided "he could not maintain his normal level of professional play." He felt an obligation and a responsibility to be supportive and near someone he cares very much about.

Princess Caroline, 26, had planned to attend the tournament with Vilas.

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Saturday's Games

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All that's gold glitters

LONDON (Reuter). — Big spenders Manchester United moved out in front of the English soccer First Division when they beat luckless Southampton 1-0 on Saturday. United's lift came as newcomers Watford and Manchester City, who had been bracketed with them on 12 points before the weekend league programme, both slumped to defeat to let their rivals break clear.

Defending champions Liverpool stayed ever-threatening at United's shoulder with a 3-0 win away to Swansea to remain one point behind the Manchester club who last won the title in 1967. Liverpool's Welsh international Ian Rush, obviously at home in the principality, scored twice in the first half and South African-born Craig Johnston added a third six minutes from time.

It was veteran Scottish international Lou Macari, coming on as substitute after the interval for injured England World Cup man Steve Coppell who netted Manchester United's 34th minute winner. Southampton, whose leaky defence has plunged them to near bottom of the First Division, missed a first half penalty when 1966 World Cup hero Alan Ball blasted wide from the spot.

Watford's week of glory at the top of the First Division was ended abruptly by Nottingham Forest who won the league title in 1978, the season Watford had topped the Fourth Division at the start of their meteoric rise. Colin Walsh opened Forest's tally in the 28th minute and Garry Birtles made it 2-0 in the 68th with his first goal since his return to Nottingham from Manchester United this season.

Cosmos ride high on veteran talent

SAN DIEGO (AP). — Giorgio Chinaglia, criticized during the North American soccer league season, as a fading superstar, scored a first-half goal that held up as the New York Cosmos defeated the Seattle Sounders 1-0 on Saturday night to take the eighth annual soccer bowl here. The victory, before a crowd of only 22,634 gave the Cosmos their fifth NASL championship.

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Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Manchester United	2	0	1.000	—
Liverpool	1	0	1.000	0
Nottingham Forest	1	0	1.000	0
Swansea	1	0	1.000	0
Manchester City	0	1	.000	0
Watford	0	1	.000	0
Southampton	0	1	.000	0
Sheff Wed	0	1	.000	0
Sheff Utd	0	1	.000	0
West Brom	0	1	.000	0

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Sheff Wed	6	4	.600	—
Sheff Utd	5	5	.500	0
Sheff Utd	4	6	.400	0
Sheff Wed	3	7	.300	0
Sheff Utd	2	8	.200	0
Sheff Wed	1	9	.100	0
Sheff Utd	0	10	.000	0

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Sheff Wed	6	4	.600	—
Sheff Utd	5	5	.500	0
Sheff Utd	4	6	.400	0
Sheff Wed	3	7	.300	0
Sheff Utd	2	8	.200	0
Sheff Wed	1	9	.100	0
Sheff Utd	0	10	.000	0

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Sheff Wed	6	4	.600	—
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Sheff Wed	3	7	.300	0
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Sheff Utd	0	10	.000	0

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Sheff Utd	0	10	.000	0

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Sheff Wed	3	7	.300	0
Sheff Utd	2	8	.200	0
Sheff Wed	1	9	.100	0
Sheff Utd	0	10	.000	0

WEIGHILLING: Steffen Lethen of Poland set a world flyweight jerk record of 143.5 kg at the world championships in Yugoslavia. He broke the previous record of 143 kg. set in Manila by Alexander Senzhuk of the Soviet Union.

glitter

הכזה מן האכל

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW All sectors show gains

All sectors of trading put in banner performances last week as the Jewish year came to an end. The market was sharply higher for nearly the whole week, only slowing down in the wake of the assassination of Bashir Jemayel. But on the following day, equity prices were sharply higher and erased any erosion which may have been felt during Wednesday's session.

A certain "mob madness" found full expression in the unquenchable thirst for new issues. Pama, for one, was thought to have a fairly high allocation when it notified bidders that they would receive 6.55 per cent of the amount ordered.

At the other extreme was Gafit Technology. The company, though

boasting such names among its board members as Ezer Weizman, has not yet done anything worth mentioning, has no profits and only high hopes. It was these hopes that spurred investors to create an oversubscription of more than 90 times the amount on offer. Eager investors will be getting only 1 per cent of the amount requested.

The Israel Corporation made a successful debut. The 15,300m. issue wound up the week with a gain of more than 40 per cent.

Spectronix, North America Bank, Rogosin, Tagal and Izhar all had sensational debuts with prices jumping by as much as 152 per cent, in one session.

The market has proved its ability

to absorb new issues. From the beginning of 1982 until the end of August, 40 new companies were registered on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. The pace has been hot and heavy and the new issue calendar could double by the end of 1982. Natan Shilo, outgoing spokesman for the Exchange, pointed out that he receives new applications for listing everyday.

The 7.9 per cent rise in the consumer-price-index hardly created a ripple as far as bond trading was concerned. The Bank of Israel continues to regulate the market and keeps prices rising by modest margins and fairly much in keeping with the advance of the index.

The shekel put in a strong performance last week and it was revealed by about 1 per cent in trading against the U.S. dollar.

The Electronics Corporation of Israel successfully sold 720,000 shares at \$11.25 on the U.S. over-the-counter market. The issue was well received, as evidenced by an oversubscription of the initial offer. The shares traded at a premium of up to \$1 over the issue price. Sciex was up by about \$1 last week, but profit taking dropped Elscint by some \$2 after reaching \$27, a recent high.

The local share market appears to maintain an unusually high degree of underlying strength. Negative political developments appear to have only momentary effect on the investment community which continues to vote the share market as the one area offering the greatest chances for capital gains.

OUTRAGED REAGAN

(Continued from Page One)
Rosh Hashana on Saturday, Shultz summoned Israeli Ambassador Moshe Arens to the state department to complain about the slaughter. In New York, UN Ambassador Yehuda Blum, who is religious, was forced to participate in an emergency Security Council session.

On Saturday, Reagan said: "I was horrified to learn this morning of the killing of Palestinians which has taken place in Beirut. All people of decency must share our outrage and revulsion over the murders, which included women and children. I express my deepest regrets and condolences to the families of the victims and the broader Palestinian Community."

At a hastily arranged news briefing on Saturday, a senior State Department official suggested the killers may have been aligned with Major Saad Haddad's Southern Lebanese forces or with the Phalangis, whose leader, president-elect Bashir Jemayel, was assassinated last week.

"I cannot tell you if Israel knew the killings were taking place," the U.S. official, who asked not to be identified, said. "But there is evidence that they knew the militia were in the camps. Israel took no action to my knowledge to prevent the killings."

Reagan, in his strong statement, implied that Israel must take some blame for the slaughter. During the negotiations leading to the withdrawal of the PLO from Beirut, he said, "We were assured that Israeli forces would not enter West Beirut. We also understood that following withdrawal, the Lebanese army units would establish control over the city. They were thwarted in this effort by the Israeli occupation that took place on Wednesday."

Reagan went on to note that the U.S. had "strongly opposed"

Israel's initial move into West Beirut after the Jemayel assassination "both because we believed it wrong in principle and for fear that it would provoke further fighting."

Further underlining his anger towards Israel, the President said that Israel, after taking military command of the entire Lebanese capital, had "claimed that its move would prevent the kind of tragedy which has now occurred."

"We have today summoned the Israeli ambassador to demand that the Israeli government immediately withdraw its forces from West Beirut to the positions occupied on September 14," Reagan said in his Saturday statement. "We also expect Israel thereafter to commence serious negotiations which will first lead to the earliest possible disengagement of Israeli forces from Beirut and second to an agreed framework for the early withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon."

By using the word "demand" Reagan was clearly expecting an immediate Israeli withdrawal from West Beirut. He was also reported eager to show Washington distancing itself from Jerusalem.

The president said in his statement: "Despite and because of the additional bloody trauma which adds to Lebanon's agonies, we urge the Lebanese to unite quickly in support of their government and their constitutional processes and to work for the future they so richly deserve. We will be with them."

Referring to his recent Mideast peace initiative, which Israel has opposed, Reagan concluded: "This terrible tragedy underscores the desperate need for a true peace in the Middle East, one which takes full account of the needs of the Palestinian people. The initiative I announced on September 1 will be pursued vigorously in order to achieve that goal."

WAZZAN AND DRAPER

(Continued from Page One)
on a hill west of the camps were not aware of the developments. It was night time, he maintained. "In the morning when we saw what was happening and what could happen we quickly intervened. This was a problem because they didn't have to listen to us — but they left," he said.

According to another military source, the IDF intervened at the end of the operation after Phalangis leaving Shatilla told the soldiers they had a tough battle in which both parties suffered casualties. "The IDF stopped the fighting and got the Phalangis to leave the Beirut airport area," the source said.

The source added, the IDF forcefully prevented clashes and did not refrain from firing even at trouble makers belonging to "friendly forces."

At least one militia man was killed by the IDF, although an unconfirmed report said three were shot. Eitan reported the man was killed when the IDF stopped a group from entering the area from the south.

The army intervened only on Saturday morning. Loudspeakers ordered the people to come to the stadium for identification.

Women were the first to appear and were sent here. They were so

excited they kissed the hands of IDF commanders and soldiers, an officer reported.

The men were apprehensive, as people suspected of belonging to the PLO were detained. However, many were reportedly relieved to learn they were in IDF — and not Phalangis — hands.

According to the IDF spokesman's announcement issued yesterday morning, "Many residents of the refugee camps came to identify themselves and some handed over their arms. They returned to their places after being identified."

Subsequently, the IDF and the Lebanese Army established direct contact and the Lebanese Army moved into the camps.

Begin to brief Navon

Prime Minister Menachem Begin will call on President Yitzhak Navon today to brief him on the situation in Beirut, it was announced last night. This is in response to a request from the president, following reports of the massacre in the Lebanese capital over the weekend.

Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren told The Jerusalem Post last night that he was "deeply shocked" by the reports, but he declined to comment on their political significance.

WALL STREET WEEK

Hysterical or historical?

NEW YORK (AP). — Now that the commotion has died down along Wall Street, analysts are trying to sort out the whys and wherefores of the stock market's powerful late summer rally.

In the words of Richard Yashewski and Joseph Bartel at the firm of Butcher and Singer Inc., the primary question in the debate so far is whether the rally was "hysterical or historical."

The "hysterical" case portrays it as an aberrant phenomenon, an unjustified outburst that could quickly be reversed.

The "historical" side, by contrast, views it as an important turning point, perhaps even the end of more than a decade of malaise in the market.

Some observers felt that however emotional the rally might seem, the market was once again serving its traditional function as a "leading in-

dicator" of trends in the economy. "Lower interest rates and hopes that they will lead to a more buoyant economy turned the market upward," said the Merrill Lynch market letter.

Analysis inclined toward this view were heartened by the behaviour of the market early last week, when stock prices resumed their advance on considerably lower volume than the record-breaking pace of a few weeks back.

The Dow Jones Average of 30 Industrials reached a 13-month high on Wednesday, before settling back to finish the week with a net gain of 10.12 points at 916.94.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose .94 to 70.35, and the American Stock Exchange market value index was up 7.94 at 289.13.

Big Board volume averaged 71.02 million shares a day, down from 72.77 million the week before.

New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK. — Profit-taking and concern about the money supply figures sent the stock market sharply lower on Friday. Trading was active, but somewhat below Thursday's heavy pace.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down almost 11 points at the close, reducing the gain for the week to about 10 points. Some 1,000 stocks closed lower, with about 470 higher.

Volume on Friday was 64,000,000 shares. Analysts blamed the decline

on profit-taking especially in the blue-chip issues, and on concern about a big jump in the money supply figures. They also said many investors are hesitant to commit funds to stocks because of uncertainty about when the economy will improve. After the close, the Federal Reserve reported a 4.3 billion rise in M1.

Commentary courtesy Weiss Friedman Inc. Members New York Stock Exchange Stock & Commodity Portfolio Management 100 Wall St., NY, NY Tel 201-212-9225-9785

D.J. Avg.	916.94	-10.65
Transport	362.28	-5.55
Utilities	116.63	-1.06
Volume	63,950,000	

D.J. LIST		
Alcoa	27 1/2	-1 1/2
Alled Chem.	34 1/2	-1 1/2
Amer Brand	44 1/2	-1 1/2
Amer Can	44 1/2	-1 1/2
Amer Exp	47 1/2	-1 1/2
Amer T & T	55	-1 1/2
Beth Steel	18 1/2	-1 1/2
Chrysler	36 1/2	-1 1/2
Du Pont	36 1/2	-1 1/2
East Kodak	34 1/2	-1 1/2
Emark	50 1/2	-1 1/2
Exxon	28 1/2	-1 1/2
Gen Elect	39 1/2	-1 1/2
Gen Food	75 1/2	-1 1/2
Gen Motors	48 1/2	-1 1/2
Goodyear	26 1/2	-1 1/2
Intl Bus	74 1/2	n.c.
Intl Harv.	4 1/2	+ 1/2
Intl Paper	42 1/2	-1 1/2
Intl Nickel	8 1/2	-1 1/2

Owens	25 1/2	-1 1/2
Procter Gam.	98	n.c.
Seac	23 1/2	n.c.
Std Oil Co.	30 1/2	-1 1/2
Texaco	28 1/2	-1 1/2
Union Carb.	45 1/2	-1 1/2
United Tech.	48 1/2	-1 1/2
US Steel	12 1/2	-1 1/2
Westinghouse	27 1/2	-1 1/2
Woolworth	19 1/2	n.c.
Gold Fix	411.50	-7.00
Asa Ltd.	4 1/2	-1 1/2
Hormel Me.	36	-1 1/2

ISRAELI SHARES IN NY		
Amer Is Paper	12	-1 1/2
Alliance	3 1/2	n.c.
Interpharm	13 1/2	3 1/2
Elz Lavud	23 1/2	23 1/2
Elscint	14	14 1/2
Elron Pfd.	14	14 1/2
IDB Ord.	29	29
IDB Pfd.	29	29
Laser Ind.	16 1/2	16 1/2
Scltex	10	10 1/2
Teva	10	10 1/2

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK

CLASSIFIEDS

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Bank of Israel exchange rates

September 17 1982	IS
U.S. dollar	28.9199
British sterling	49.4140
German mark	11.5391
French franc	4.0847
Dutch guilder	10.5364
Swiss franc	13.5377
Swedish krona	4.6353
Norwegian krone	4.1659
Danish krone	3.2627
Finnish mark	6.0212
Canadian dollar	23.4237
Australian dollar	27.6894
South African rand	25.0490
Belgian franc (10)	6.0037
Austrian schilling (10)	16.4178
Italian lire (100)	2.0491
Japanese yen (100)	10.9493
Jordanian dinar	79.53
Lebanese lira	5.96

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FOREIGN CURRENCY

Yesterday's foreign exchange rates against the Israeli Shekel, for \$3,000 and transactions of other currencies under the equivalent of \$500.		
US\$	Selling	26.7867
DM	11.8526	11.5377
Swiss FR	13.6526	13.5180
Sterling	49.7210	49.2310
French FR	4.1209	4.0803
Dutch G	10.8125	10.5080
Austrian SH (10)	16.5848	16.4213
Swedish KR	4.6681	4.6221
Danish KR	3.2956	3.2631
Norwegian KR	4.1913	4.1580
Finnish MK	6.0595	5.9972
Canadian \$	23.5563	23.3241
Rand	25.2661	25.0770
Australian \$	27.8623	27.5877
Belgian Cn (10)	6.0664	6.0056
Belgian Fl (10)	5.9439	5.7662
Yen (100)	11.0639	10.9548
Italian Lire (1000)	20.6698	20.4632

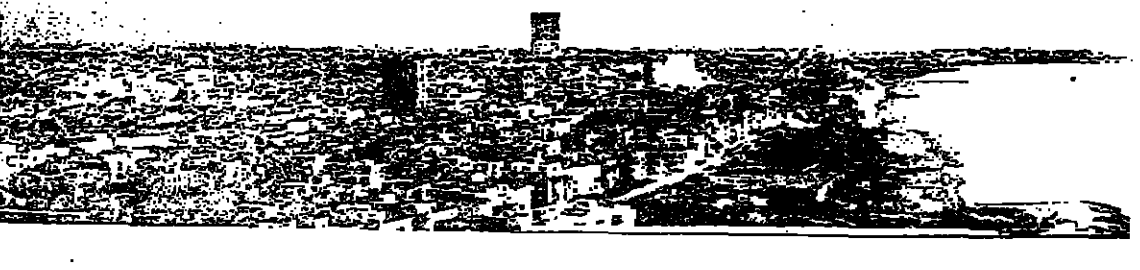
GOLD: \$444.50-445.50 oz.

INTERBANK LONDON SPOT RATES:

US\$	1.7145/55	per £
DM	2.4970/80	per \$
Swiss FR	2.1270/85	per \$
French FR	7.0525/75	per \$
Italian Lire	1405.50/60	per \$
Dutch G	2.1230/45	per \$
Norwegian KR	6.9355/75	per \$
Danish KR	8.8205/30	per \$
Yen	262.70/85	per \$
Swedish KR	6.2265/95	per \$

FORWARD RATES:	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.
S/E	1.7154/70	1.7182/215	1.7207/324
D/M\$	2.4990/503	2.4999/713	2.4420/838
S/W\$	2.1130/53	2.0945/68	2.0450/487

What's Cooking in Tel Aviv



This Column wishes all its friends
a very Healthy and Happy New Year!

HAREL RESTAURANT

Special executive luncheon rates are now in effect at HAREL Restaurant, a 5 minute drive from Tel Aviv. Come and enjoy an excellent meal at fixed prices from a very full menu. The BALKAN-EUROPEAN cuisine is served in one of the most pleasant places in the Tel Aviv Area, in the heart of NAVEH AVIVIM centre. Dinner includes wine on the house. Open daily from 12-4 and 7-midnight 13 Oppenheimer Street, Ramat Gan, Tel. 421888.

THE BALKAN CORNER

... is not a restaurant, ... but a gastronomic culinary institution, with Balkan taste and atmosphere. 69 Rokach Blvd., in the Tennis complex of Maccabi Tzafon, Tel. 03-417440.

THE NEST

Come cozy up at THE NEST with your wife or girlfriend or someone else's! They're open from 12 noon to the wee hours in the morning, serving the best steaks and hamburgers in Israel. If you like, just come sit at the bar...you'll always find someone to talk to. In the heart of Little Tel Aviv at 338 Dizengoff St.

Yodfat restaurant

Here is a very chic, elegant restaurant that can compete with the best in Paris, London, New York or Tel Aviv. It's high class... It's intimate... It's very European with a tastefully cool and light décor, and a menu of superb freshly cooked French cuisine, all of which promises a unique and most relaxing evening, dining out. Situated in one of Tel Aviv's old quarters. Dinner from 7.30 to 11.00 p.m. Open till... Air-conditioned. For reservations, call 283487 — 23A MEHAZ BAAL MELACHA Street.

AMERICAN & INTERNATIONAL KITCHEN STEAK BREWBURGER

One of Tel Aviv's most popular casual restaurants in the best American steakhouse tradition, serving the biggest and the best steaks and hamburgers in town. Start your meal with a helping from the salad bar (on the house) and then choose from the menu. If you can, from the huge variety offered. Seafood — fried shrimps and calamari. A host of Italian dishes such as lasagne, cannelloni, beef, veal, lamb and duck in various preparations. Seven different kinds of omelettes... and hamburgers with all kinds of trimmings, that are the most talked about in town. Try some of the new items such as the Vienna schnitzel, salad niccise and Moroccan cigars. Whether you're a visitor or resident of Tel Aviv, whether you come for lunch or dinner, you'll find a most rewarding dining experience. Open from 12 noon to 1 a.m. 208 Dizengoff St. 03-234304

The Chinese Restaurant

From the decor of the interior to the presentation of an excellent meal, THE CHINESE Restaurant is something special. The staff are of Thai origin and the chef, former chef of the King of Thailand, is an expert in the preparation of genuine Thai dishes. A huge range of meat and seafood dishes are yours to select. Many well known Israeli personalities are among the regular clientele. This restaurant is a must for a visit. And you can order your take-home by telephone at a 10% discount, delivery free. All credit cards honoured. Open from 1 p.m. - 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. - midnight Tel. 448405 326 DIZENGOFF ST

CHINA-TOWN TEL AVIV

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Tiny jewel of a place offering Shanghai cuisine, assorted Dim Sum and Vegetarian Specialties... delicatessen style... take out or eat on site. Homely atmosphere... Also available Chinese spices... Works, imported vegetables and other goodies. Open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. weekdays. Shabbat from 6 p.m.

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CHOCOLATERIE L'Espa PATISSERIE Savaneuse

LA JAVANAISE is enjoying great popularity with its genuine French Baguette bread, rolls and croissants. So much so, that you can now buy them in your local supermarket. Look for them with their red, white and blue label. CERTIFIED KOSHER, and freshly baked, daily. Meanwhile, for the best of Paris... come to their coffee shop for the most delectable French pastry and homemade chocolates, all strictly KOSHER. 74 Ibn Gabirol, Tel Aviv 255447 or Maskit St., Herzliya Pituah.

Tel-aviv PANCAKE

Now for the first time in Tel Aviv, we have our very own PANCAKE HOUSE with a fabulous choice of 12 different flavoured pancakes. Come in and cool off in this air-conditioned, American style, cool, white and immaculately clean restaurant. The 33 flavours of pure American Dream ice-cream are displayed in a glass counter that makes choosing even more difficult. Come in the morning for a hot breakfast... or late at night for a refreshingly delicious ice-cream on pancake treat. Whatever your choice, PANCAKE HOUSE is open daily from 9 A.M. to 1 A.M. 61 Ibn Gvirol St., Tel Aviv

CLIMB THE WINDING MARBLE STAIRCASE...

To the beautiful SILVER PLATTER restaurant where their intimately lit room embraces you with elegance and charm. The warm decor of leather and wood creates an ambience of a treat to come. Whether you sit at a small table or at the Japanese sizzly grill counters, your personal chef ceremoniously prepares your 5 course meal as you look on. Throughout the meal Alyssa Dor moves between the tables serenading you with South American songs. A fixed price of \$30 per person includes unlimited wine and guarantees you a most pleasant evening. For reservations call 03-291291 KOSHER

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What a lovely place to spend an evening. Out in the quiet of Ramat Hasharon, in a warm and intimate atmosphere and served by charming Chinese hostesses, the sixteen course menu is uniquely delicious. Start with soup of the day: filled DIM SUM, followed by SEVEN main dishes including Chicken with Cashew nuts, BUDHAS delight, Szechuan Beef, Pineapple Duckling. Finish your meal with a surprise dessert. The unbelievable price, (minimum party of 4) is IS 275 per person, INCLUDING WINE. For reservations call 03-482491, 50 Habanim St., Ramat Hasharon OR at their restaurant in the Savoyon Shopping Centre. Tel. 03-745509.

UNITED MIZRAHI BANK

CURRENCY BASKET				
FOR 20.92				
CURRENCY	UNIT	PRICE	UNIT	PRICE
US DOLLAR	1 UNIT	91.7785	US DOLLAR	92.7088
EURO PAZ	1 UNIT	114.1879	EURO PAZ	115.3328
S.D.R.	1 UNIT	36.9881	S.D.R.	37.2794

COUNTRY CURRENCY				
FOR 20.92				
COUNTRY	CURRENCY	CHEQUES AND TRANSACTIONS	PURCHASE	SALE
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	1	28.7087	28.9973
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	1	49.1348	49.6288
GERMANY	MARK	1	11.4587	11.5688
FRANCE	FRANC	1	4.9554	4.9993
HOLLAND	GULDEN	1	10.4999	10.5732
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	1	13.4372	13.5723
SWEDEN	KRONA	1	4.9087	4.9499
NORWAY	KRONE	1	4.1571	4.1787
DENMARK	KRONE	1	3.2588	3.2891
FINLAND	MARK	1	5.9788	6.0285
CANADA	DOLLAR	1	22.2547	22.498

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

THE JERUSALEM
POST

Erwin Frenkel
Editor

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Tishrei 3, 5743 • Zil-Hijja 2, 1402

Shame of the nation

ROSH HASHANA 5743 has become the Rosh Hashana of shame. It is the shame of the State, of the government, of the army. It is the shame of every individual citizen. For we have all been made accomplices to the horrible Rosh Hashana massacre in West Beirut.

And let us not be diverted by the lies of our enemies or the hypocrisy of our friends. The former would like to blame us for the actual acts of slaughter, the latter for their own impotence. Our enemies, deprived of mind, would blame us for killing Bashir Jemayel and then massacring Palestinians in retribution. Our friends, immaculate bystanders to Lebanon's long agony, would condemn us for an intervention directed essentially against both these tragedies.

However, this is not yet a time to dwell on the falseness of others. In the face of the horrendous atrocity in Beirut, we must dwell first of all upon the guilt that is our own.

For by the failure to prevent Christian forces from entering the Palestinian quarters in West Beirut to wreak their wretched vengeance, the guilt and the shame is upon us.

To prevent just that from happening was one of the explicit reasons for the army's entering West Beirut last Wednesday. The other was to disarm the remaining PLO units and other radical armed militias who were bent upon seizing the assassination of Bashir Jemayel to reassert control over West Beirut or, at a minimum, to defy whatever central authority would emerge in his place.

These twin aims became tragically tangled. To prevent bloodshed, Israeli troops refrained from entering the Palestinian quarters. To capture and disarm remaining terrorists, Christian forces were permitted in.

The danger inherent in their entry should have been clear at the outset. Neither the army nor the government can absolve themselves by pleading ignorance or reproaching others for the moral responsibility of this disastrous failure of judgment.

A commission of inquiry should therefore be immediately appointed to examine the circumstances that led to the massacre. Yet the nation's burden of responsibility cannot be relieved with that.

We call upon the Prime Minister to resign — and with him the Defence Minister and Chief of Staff.

We call as well upon the Labour Opposition to refrain from exploiting this tragedy for any partisan purpose. Resignation of the Prime Minister means, by law, resignation of the government. It does not, however, of necessity mean new elections. We call upon Labour therefore to renounce elections over the tragedy in Lebanon, which embraces government and opposition alike, and declare that it would support or join a government headed by any one of the two present deputy premiers — David Levy or Simha Ehrlich, or Yosef Burg.

The mandate of that government should be to negotiate the rapid withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

If Mr. Begin does not feel it incumbent upon himself to resign, certainly his coalition partners, who have been increasingly dismayed by the war, should confront their responsibility and initiate a governmental change together with the Opposition.

Only in this way can the government and the army acknowledge their accountability for the crime of Beirut and the shambles into which Operation Peace for Galilee and Israel's international position have been reduced.

And only in this way can the citizenry exorcise the shame that has engulfed them.

POSTSCRIPTS

AN INSTITUTE for literary research was formally opened in Lod at a ceremony attended by Science Minister Yuval Ne'eman.

"We want to change this town's image," explained Dr. Zvi Malachi, director of the Lod public library and the man who convinced the widow of Prof. Abraham Meir Haberland to donate her late husband's book collection as the foundation for the institute's work.

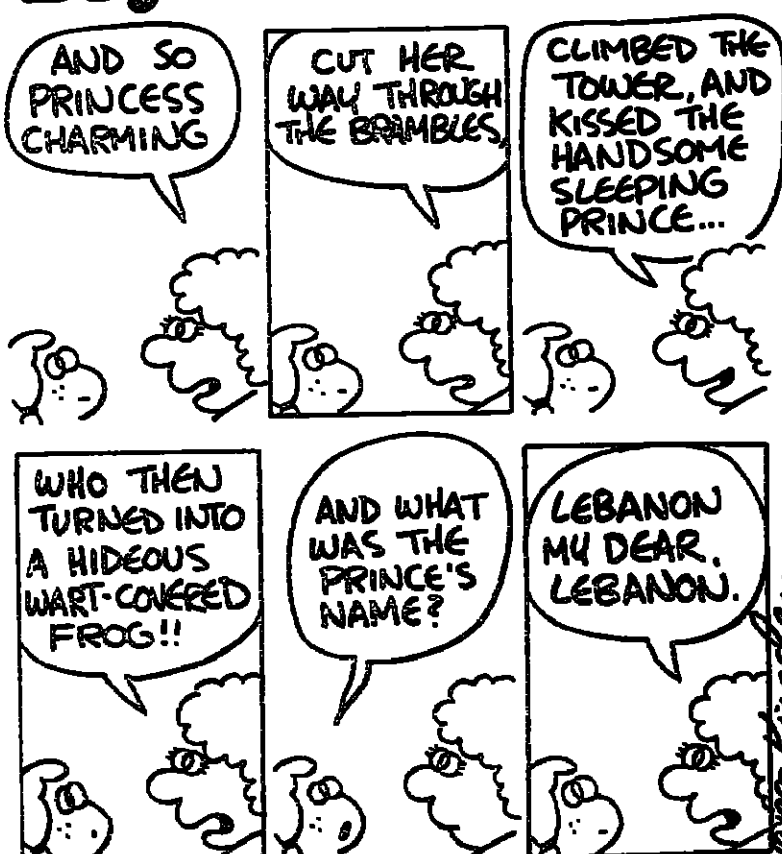
Haberfeld's collection includes rare manuscripts from the Middle Ages and scholarly works (including some of his own) on the literature of Middle Eastern Jews, medieval and modern Hebrew literature and other subjects. Malachi hopes that people will stop viewing Lod as a slum and see it as a place where high-level academic research is done.

Directors of the new institute announced plans to award scholarships of \$1,000 each for study and research on Hebrew literature and for a significant contribution to the world of books.

The institute's facilities include a computerized printing press. Two books, including one which Haberland did not live enough to publish, have already been released, and additional scholarly works on literature are planned.

L.L.

Dry Bones



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7 Rehov Habaluk, Tel Aviv (corner 279 Hayarkon) Tel. 443110. 440011, 8.00 a.m.-3.30 p.m. (excluding Saturday).

WITH APPROPRIATE patience, skill, and sometimes cunning, one can make numbers do almost any trick. With proper manipulation, statistics can make problems sit up and beg for attention, stand on their heads, or even roll over and play dead.

In recent months the Education Ministry has again demonstrated its capacity to make numbers jump through hoops and perform other stunning feats, all in the service of their chief's pet policies.

Free high school education in grades 11 and 12, was introduced in the 1978/9 school year. The ministry has managed to avoid paying for this out of its regular budget, submitting the bill instead to the National Insurance Institute, an expense which in turn led to higher payments by employees and employers.

The ministry misses no opportunity to "prove," with the aid of statistics, that this policy is a success.

Last week the ministry put out a press release heralding the "continuous rise in the proportion of 14-17 year-olds who attend school," comparing the rates in 1966-7 with those in 1979/80.

When one compares just about anything in Israel in 1980 with the way it was in 1966, chances are one will find an improvement, except for the rate of inflation.

The main point of the release, however, is that a dramatic increase in the proportion of 16 and 17 year-olds attending school has occurred, thanks of course to the introduction of free high school for these grades in 1979/80.

Compared with 1966, this is true. More to the point, though, would be a comparison between the years just before 1978/79 with later dates.

Looking in the ministry's own statistical handbook for the school system, which we presume is reliable, we find that most dramatic

STATISTICAL SHENANIGANS

By CHARLES HOFFMAN

jumps in school attendance for 16 and 17 year-olds were between 1972/73 and 1978/79. The rate of increase following the introduction of free high school was much smaller.

DEVOTEES of official handouts, however, should not give up hope. The ministry has other figures which it has waved about in recent months to prove the success of its policies. For example, it has asserted that in the last three years, the pupil population in grades 11 and 12 has grown by 20,000. But we are left in the dark as to what extent this was due to a larger number of the population being in this age group, a factor which can explain at least part of the growth.

More persuasive, if indeed they tell the whole truth, are figures showing a decrease in the dropout rate for high school pupils from 14 per cent in 1977-78 to 8.8 per cent last year.

Instead of using numerical hocus-pocus to convince the public that free high school for grades 11 and 12 has brought salvation to our young people, perhaps the ministry could explain why the percentage of 14 to 17-year-olds who are neither working nor studying has grown between 1974 to 1979 from 10.8 per cent to 13.7 per cent of this age group, or from 22,200 to 35,000 in absolute terms. (These figures come

from the Central Bureau of Statistics.)

Now let's take a look at the other end of the educational spectrum — nursery school for three and four year olds.

In its finest jump-through-the-hoop fashion, the ministry put out a press release several months ago claiming that "there is practically no ethnic gap" at the nursery school and kindergarten levels. A check of the ministry's statistical handbook revealed that in this case there had been no juggling of numbers to suit policies. The fault lies in the simplistic criterion adopted for defining "ethnic gap" in education.

The gap, as defined by the compilers of the handbook, refers to the difference between the percentage of children from Middle Eastern backgrounds in a particular age group, and the percentage of those children among the nursery school population. Thus, if children from Middle Eastern backgrounds comprised 41 per cent of the three and four-year-old population in 1979-80, but comprised only 39.4 per cent of the nursery school population, then we have an "ethnic gap" of —1.6.

There is a catch here, of course, and this is to be found in the narrow definition of Middle Eastern background, which includes only children whose fathers were born in Middle Eastern countries, and omits those whose fathers were

born in Israel, but to parents from the Middle East.

Even the most naive student of education in Israel cannot ignore the fact that differences in educational achievement between ethnic groups persist to some degree in the second generation of Israeli-born. So how can the ministry conveniently overlook this when analyzing and publicizing trends in education?

It probably made sense 20 years ago, to exclude second generation Israeli-born children when comparing ethnic groups, but this omission is hardly justified in 1982.

From the figures in the ministry handbook, there is no way to tell if the second-generation children from Middle Eastern backgrounds have a higher representation in nursery school than the first generation.

The distortion of the problems of ethnic integration in education caused by this faulty notion of "ethnic gap" goes even further. It deflects attention from the fate of the children from Middle Eastern backgrounds who do not attend nursery school. Are we to presume that they are no worse off educationally than the children from Western backgrounds who don't go to nursery school? Is this group not the core of the problem at the early childhood level?

The ministry, in fact, is well aware of the need to give special attention to the early childhood years among children of Middle Eastern backgrounds, and has been developing programmes to this end for a number of years.

IT IS REGRETTABLE that the press release trumpeting the end of the ethnic gap in the early childhood level was printed verbatim in several newspapers.

In general, I have regarded figures emanating from the Education Ministry as suspect ever since I discovered that the ministry's claim concerning the extent of drug use among high school pupils was based on a "selective" interpretation of a study made on the subject.

The ministry press release said that only 2.3 per cent of high school pupils used soft drugs, which was true. One of the co-authors of the study, however, drew my attention to the fact that the rate of drug use rises with age, reaching 15 per cent among 12th graders in some schools — certainly a more significant figure.

Most figures supplied to the press by official agencies cannot be independently verified. They are accepted and transmitted to the public on the reporter's assumption that they are accurate, even if probably self-serving.

There is a thin line, however, between using statistics to stress the bright side of things, and manipulating them so as to distort reality. The latter is a particularly serious when it is accompanied by extravagant claims such as the one concerning the ethnic gap in early childhood education.

It is a shame that in a vital area such as education, the statistical claims made by the ministry must a priori be treated with suspicion, even when some of them may be quite accurate.

READERS' LETTERS

PROUD JEWS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — My attention has just been drawn to the advertisement placed in your newspaper of August 17 expressing "alarm at the actions of the Israeli government since the invasion of Lebanon" and signed by a number of residents of Cambridge, England.

The politically naive and militarily suicidal nature of their call for what amounts to a unilateral declaration of peace by Israel must be obvious to those actually living in Israel and requires no refutation from me. Nor is it for me to offer an analysis of what motivates a group of Jews, most of whom have little or no active contact with the Jewish community, to join the deafening chorus of non-Jewish critics and denigrators of Israel in Europe and

to make the arrogant and misguided assumption that they in England are more concerned about making peace than the government of a nation which has for so long borne the consequences of its absence.

Suffice it to say that there are many other Cambridge Jews who are proud to stand by Israel when she is internationally maligned; who are proud of the Israeli democratic tradition that permits a variety of free opinion unknown elsewhere in the Middle East; and who are confident that the Israeli people and its government will make the correct and necessary decisions to ensure the Jewish state's military security as well as its adherence to its moral principles.

DR. STEFAN C. REIF
Cambridge.

NETANYA IS FILTHY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — As a concerned citizen and resident of Netanya, I must admit that our town is filthy. Having lived here for the past nine years, I have seen it go from bad to worse. Our streets are a disgrace with garbage piling up along the edge of the pavements which, might add, are themselves traps for the not so wary because the paving stones are either broken or sunken and uneven.

Before coming on aliyah in 1973, I was told that Netanya was considered the jewel of the Mediter-

anean coast and the most popular seaside resort in Israel. From the numerous comments I heard from tourists, this year in particular, I don't think "dirty Netanya" will figure in many people's minds when planning future holidays.

I know of many retired immigrants who volunteered their services to the mayor to try and keep Netanya clean, but they were not given any support or encouragement.

PHYLLIS MEYER
Netanya.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — In an advertisement in your issue of September 2, my name was linked with the activities of an international commission to inquire into reported violations of international law by Israel in Lebanon. Without taking a stand on the merits of the inquiry, I wish to make it clear that I have no connection whatsoever with this commission.

DR. TIKVA PARNAS-HONIG
Jerusalem.

THE CAUSE OF CRITICISM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I appreciate the emotional scarring caused to anyone whose family fell victim to the Nazis.

However, I feel that Israel cannot approach political maturity until the anti-Semitic label ceases to be attached to almost every critic abroad. While history must never be forgotten, Menachem Begin has quoted the six million so many times that the subject is cheapened and the impact weakened.

Sometimes this cause of the criticism is anti-Semitism, sometimes not. But one thing seems clear — this automatic and simple dismissal causes more anti-Semitism and the current leadership in Israel has had the effect of reversing (only temporarily, one hopes) the admiration and support for Israel of many one-time sympathizers.

ALEXANDRA BROMAN
Nof Yam.

DISCRIMINATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I would like to call your attention to a one-sentence report which appeared in your paper of September 6. I quote the sentence, leaving out the name of the person: "... a girl soldier of Yemenite origin, has been given an outstanding student's award for German studies by the Kfar Sava Goethe Institute, sponsored by the German Embassy."

I find this sentence offensive on two counts:

1) Why identify this person as a girl soldier? Would you write, Avi Cohen, boy soldier?

2) Why state ethnic origins? Is there not a hidden insult here, one which questions the ability of such a person to pursue such a programme?

Integration and equality of sexes will remain mere words as long as the media uses these crude presentations.

Ramat Gan. RUTH SELIGMAN

AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — The capacity of the participants in the Arab-Israeli conflict and peace process to become bogged down in diversionary and irrelevant "obstacles" seems boundless.

Just now, President Reagan's speech has finally returned the ball to the correct court, after the bloody diversion of Lebanon. Yet already the divergent proposals set out by the Arab summit at Fez, the conflicting negatives from Jerusalem and from Cairo, and the probable continued reluctance of Hussein to boldly come forward to negotiate — given the Fez decisions — are widely taken as barriers to further negotiation.

President Reagan and Secretary Shultz would make a grave mistake to allow the deep-rooted timidity of Hussein or the difficulty (near impossibility) under present pre-autonomy conditions of locating acceptable representatives for the Palestinians, to block an early resumption of the autonomy negotiations under the Camp David agreement. This is still the only clearcut framework agreed to by Israel, Egypt and the U.S. and, with or without Jordan or Palestinian representatives, these three signatories to Camp David should sit down and work out the implementation of the autonomy agreement. It is within the framework of this negotiation that the U.S. can and should press its view, with whatever arguments or pressures it may think necessary, of an autonomy regime which will make sense (i.e., will actually work) as a transitional step toward the resolution and defusing of the basic conflict.

Such a regime, as suggested in Reagan's speech, at the very least cannot serve as a cover for an Israeli policy of energetically creating additional settlement facts, which the present government obviously intends.

EL AL BOYCOTT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — By boycotting El Al, the Aguda is doing the work of the Arab Boycott Office based in Damascus.

The Aguda, and their followers constitute five per cent of the electorate. By imposing their will on the majority, they are transforming Israel from a democracy into a theocracy.

WALTER EISENBERG
Kiryat Motzkin.

THE CAMP DAVID FRAMEWORK

The Camp David framework can indeed be abandoned on the argument of impracticability, and pressure brought to bear for a final solution in one step. But this would be unwise. We would then immediately face the messy reality that, given occupation and 15 years of counterproductive repression of any domestic regional Arab political institution, the PLO is at present the only candidate for a general Palestinian representative. Meanwhile in the light of the PLO's increased glamour after 'Lebanon', reflected in the Arab attitude expressed at Fez, Hussein will again not cooperate in the negotiation of a Jordan-centred partition solution (now accepted as U.S. policy).

All this can change after a few years of an elected autonomy authority — with real powers. (In effect, this transitional step is needed to do what a sensibly non-annexationist occupation could have done long ago: create an obvious local Palestinian negotiating partner). Moreover, the routine operation of such a regime can accustom Israelis to the idea that long-run annexation is not a practical proposition.

In view of all this, and more, the most practical way forward would seem to be a determined drive to flesh out and implement the transitional autonomy regime already agreed to at Camp David.

RICHARD ABLIN
Jerusalem.

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